

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's South-west Pacific command have done "a very good job" on that fleet. Davis said at a press conference

One Soviet Trap Shuts

By a Veteran Commander

YESTERDAY'S Soviet "special" brought us tidings of truly great victories.

Along the middle-lower Don the very important center of Tsimlyanskaya was stormed and taken. This is the point where the Germans crossed the Don for their attack on Stalingrad from the southwest, last summer. Its recapture is the logical sequel to the liquidation of the enemy offensive and counter-offensive in that sector.

On the War Fronts

North of Tsimlyanskaya, on the railroad Stalingrad - Likhaya, Soviet troops have stormed and captured Morozovskaya. It is safe to assume that now the second ring around Stalingrad (radius—120 miles) has been snapped shut and that the total thickness of both rings around the remnants of von Tot's 22 divisions is now about 90 miles.

In the middle Caucasus the Red Army has stormed and captured Nalchik, Prokhladnaya and Kotlyarevskaya, all three of them key points, well fortified and defended.

We underscore the fact that these key points were stormed because gentlemen of the Hanson W. Baldwin school continue to hem and haw, trying to give the impression that the Germans might be "relinquishing" those points. The facts point the other way: the defense of these points was very stubborn and determined, because no prisoners have been mentioned. On the other hand, quantities of stores have been captured, indicating that the Germans had not "pulled out" of there.

It is quite possible that now, after the resounding defeat at Moxdok-Nalchik-Prokhladnaya, the Germans will retreat "according to plan" to the line of the Kuban, i. e. to the region of Nevinnomyssk-Armavir (that is, if they are permitted to do so unhampered). They are reported to be blowing up bridges over the countless rivers criss-crossing that region and this may permit them to make a comparatively orderly withdrawal.

However, the hard facts are these: the German armies in the Caucasus are three times farther away from Rostov than the Red Army on the Don is. Thus in the race to that "exit" they are at a disadvantage. On the other hand, their route to Rostov is more or less open and they can "flee in peace" (more or less, of course, because Soviet aviation and guerrillas will interfere with them) while the Soviet troops have to overcome massive resistance on their way to Rostov. Therefore, the question whether or not a good part of the German armies will be able to extricate itself from the Caucasus is touch-and-go. Very much depends on what will happen in the next few days around Millerovo, Tsimlyanskaya and Sal. At Millerovo the Germans are, of course, concentrating their greatest defensive efforts to keep the Rostov "gate" open.

The latest news, albeit semi-official, is that the Red Army has started a head-on westward push from Stalingrad against the forces of General von Hoth. If these could be liquidated, important Soviet forces would be freed for action in the Rostov region.

The two sectors to watch with special interest are: Millerovo-Kamensk and Remontnoye-Proletarskaya. This is where the fate of Rostov should be decided, and with it the fate of the German armies in the Caucasus.

It has been raining in northern Tunisia and dust storms have been raging in Tripolitania, hampering military operations. Experts say that in two or three weeks the weather might be just right.

U. S. bombers raided Rabaul and sank nine Japanese transports. These ships were probably part of a flotilla being assembled for a possible new stab at Guadalcanal. However, Secretary of the Navy Knox denied that the Japanese had large concentrations in the area of the Solomons.

Nothing of importance happened on the other fronts.

United Nations Warn Axis on Property Grab

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

A warning against the way the Axis is ruthlessly seizing property in the occupied countries was issued yesterday by the United Nations, with the French National Committee in London, joining in.

The warning was issued to nullify the disposition of property now going on in the Axis-occupied lands, and was also directed toward persons in neutral countries. It was signed by the leading members of the United Nations—the U.S.A., Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., China and all the smaller nations as well.

The declaration said the United Nations "reserve all their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property rights and interests of any description whatsoever in the territories taken by the Axis."

The statement applied to all instances of such property transfers whether they have "taken the form of open looting or plunder, or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purport to be voluntarily effected."

Jews Get Call For Soviet Aid Conference

Five thousand Jewish organizations received a call yesterday to attend the First Anniversary Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief. It was announced by Professor Albert Einstein, Honorary Chairman of the Council. The conference will be an all-day affair to be held at the Hotel Commodore on Sunday, Feb. 22. It will be followed by a "Modern Maccabean Dinner" dedicated to the Jewish heroes in the armies of the United Nations.

Joining with Professor Einstein in issuing the call were Louis Levine, acting chairman of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief; Sholem Asch, author of "Three Cities" and other world-famous novels; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, president of the Rabbinical Council of America and of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers; Honorable Jonah J. Goldstein, Judge of the Court of General Sessions and active leader in many Jewish organizations; Herman Hoffman, Grand Master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham; and Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky, dean of Jewish writers in America.

INSPIRATION TO JEWS
"The remarkable unity of the millions of Jews in Russia," the call stated, "as of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, has brought forth great deeds of heroism both on the battlefield and behind the lines. Their example is a model for the welding of a broad unity among all sections of the Jewish people, in Palestine, in England, in the Latin-American countries, and in our own United States. Unity is the foundation of the just and earnest struggle of the 31 United Nations against fascism. More than ever, it must become the guiding principle for the Jewish people."

Continuing, the call said, "Every organization, every individual member of a fraternal order, landmanschaft, society or congregation that has participated in the holy work of the Jewish Council in its first year may well be proud of having helped save the lives of wounded heroes of the Red Army, of courageous partisans, women and children."

Mozhaisk: Symbol Of Reconstruction

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (ICN).—I visited Mozhaisk, about 80 miles from Moscow, almost a year ago now, only a few days after the Red Army had recaptured the town. We drove over the same road the Germans took in their hasty retreat, a road which was strewn with battered machines and German corpses. At every step we saw evidence of the furious battles that had been fought and of how the Red Army was performing the most important task facing mankind—that of annihilating the fascist troops.

That trip to Mozhaisk remains a symbol of winter fighting in Russia. And today, following closely the Red Army's advance on the various fronts, I know how difficult it is and what tremendous organizational effort and energy is required and what will—power and sacrifice it takes to fight through winter, deep snow.

For there I saw the broad, snow-covered fields and the dense forests where the battles took place and although I was very warmly dressed I felt the bitter cold that penetrated to the bone. I saw also a sample of the suffering of the Soviet people in the German occupied regions that they had endured over the past year—burned villages, children crippled for life by the Germans and galleys where innocent civilians had been hanged. The past year has been one of intense work of reconstruction in Mozhaisk and the other districts of the Moscow region occupied by the Germans. During their short rule the Germans had razed 520 villages to the ground in 17 wholly occupied and 10 partially occupied districts of this region. They had destroyed over 40,000 peasant cottages, 947 schools, 400 clubs and reading rooms, 159 hospitals, 54 theatre buildings, not to mention the numerous industrial enterprises.

BEGIN RECONSTRUCTION
One of the most remarkable aspects of the restoration work is that it is launched immediately after the Germans are driven out. Burdened by tremendous problems, the Soviet government nevertheless did everything in its power to aid the people of the liberated regions. Engineers, mechanics and building trades workers were sent to the freed towns along with building materials, trainloads of foodstuffs and clothing for the population that had been plundered by the Hitlerites. And the local government bodies received the full cooperation of the population who even before restoring their own homes began the work of reconstructing the industrial enterprises and the development of production to aid the front.

I recall visiting a large knitgoods mill in the Dmitrov district, for instance, which was operating at its full capacity, although the district had been freed from the Germans only a few weeks before. There I learned that the textile workers themselves had labored day and night preparing the buildings and machinery. And then they became electricians and re-laid the high tension power lines that had been torn down and removed by the Germans when they retreated.

This same organization and enthusiasm were displayed by the village Soviets who in like manner rallied the collective farmers for restoration work. I shall never forget the scene I witnessed at a collective farm near Maloyaroslavl, which has been plundered by the invaders. The farmers dug up the grain which they had buried before the Germans came and spread it out in a room of a cottage to divide. An old man with

1943 Sees Red Army Fully Equipped

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (ICN).—

"Red Army victories in the final months of 1942 indicate important qualitative changes have taken place in the Soviet armed forces," said Red Star editorially this week.

"The Red Army is being provided with new equipment. Organizational structure of the Soviet formations has been improved."

"Today the Soviet army presents a far more perfect means of defense and offense than before. Red Army men have become seasoned. Soviet generals have become skilled in leading big armies."

"New year 1943 begins with a successful Red Army offensive, while the enemy's strength is waning and our own growing. Serious trials still lie ahead, however, and we must be prepared to overcome them by pitting against the enemy all our strength of organization and courage."

"Victory will not be easy. It must be won by dint of hard labor on the field of battle. The Germans understand that their every step back brings the Hitler state closer to its death."

"The enemy, therefore, is furiously resisting, clinging desperately to every position. This is a life and death struggle."

"The year 1943 will be stern and difficult, but it will bring victory. The struggle of the Red Army in 1942 created the prerequisites for the final rout of Hitlerism."

Seven Ways to Recognize Nazi 'New Order' in Europe

By A. Losovsky
(from an article in "Pravda")
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 6.—The "New Europe" is the subject of articles published daily in the German press, of hundreds of thousands of articles, thousands of pamphlets and books, of hundreds of speeches of big "Fuehrers," millionaires and "Fuehrers" and their chorus boys.

Judging from experience, and from the statements of Hitler and his henchmen, the "New Europe," conceived by them rests on the following foundations:

One: There will be no frontiers as far as the Germans are concerned. All pre-war independent states will cease to exist. Old frontiers and tariff barriers will be abolished, but only for the sake of the Germans.

Two: There will be only one master in Europe—the German race headed by the new world saviour, Hitler. Non-Aryans will be partly killed off, and partly sterilized. The production of a pure race will be entrusted to choice producers from the "stud" farm of Hitler, Rosenberg and Company.

ONLY ONE ARMY

Three: There will be only one army in Europe—the German army—equipped with all the means of modern technology. The remaining

countries will have only a police force directed by the Gestapo.

Four: The whole of European economy will be reshaped in accordance with German plans and in the interests of German imperialism. All big factories and plants outside of Germany will be partly liquidated and partly handed over to German concerns and trusts.

Five: All the countries of Europe will be reduced to an agrarian hinterland for the endeavors of the "Aryan" minority. Part of the population is to be exterminated, the remainder reduced to the status of slaves.

Six: The political and economic administration of this vast "Lebensraum" is to be in the hands of the "master race," that is, the political and economic Fuehrers supplied in abundance to the occupied countries and regions by the Gestapo and S.S.

MEIN KAMPF TO BE BIBLE
Seven: All religions will be forcibly done away with together with their respective clergy. "Mein Kampf" is to be the only Bible.

The Germans have already embarked upon the realization of these plans. They have already abolished the independence of the occupied countries, including France. Hitler has permitted the aged Marshal Pétain to occupy the post of head servant to the German military command in France. The factories of France, Belgium,

Bulgarians Sabotage Nazi War Industries

ISTANBUL, Jan. 6 (ICN).—A copy of the illegal newspaper of the Bulgarian Workers' Party, Rabotnichesko Delo, received here cites the following facts about the struggle of the Bulgarian patriots:

In September an armed group of patriots burned a workshop producing sheepskin coats for the German Army, on Alabin St. in Sofia. The damage was estimated at 3,000,000 leva. At the beginning of October another group burned a shoe and supply store with leather and other goods for the Germans, causing damage of over two million leva. Hay consigned for shipment to Germany was burned in Kniazovo and Bornaya Banja.

In September a bomb was dropped into a tobacco warehouse of an Italian concern on Vranja St. and a woodworking factory working for the German army was burned four kilometers from Sofia.

The same month a group of patriots raided the German propaganda bureau in Plovdiv, destroying all the materials found there and capturing armaments.

ATTACK FORTIFICATIONS

In Assenovgrad patriots put out of commission the biggest woodworking factory where large quantities of timber were stored for export to Germany, causing damage of over ten million leva.

The Peoples Guard in Karlov got fire to the state dairy storage, destroying four tons of cheese and about a ton of butter consigned for Germany.

A group of patriots in Varna attacked a section of the fortified line on the Varna-Burgas highway, built under German supervision, and carried off considerable quantities of explosives.

Power stations generating electricity for a "coke" factory and the Plackovic mines were seriously damaged in October. Patriots wiped out scores of secret police agents.

In Plovdiv a notorious spy was killed, together with police officers and jailers who had tortured prisoners in Sliven, Gabrovo and Sofia.

Lately the Plovdiv tobacco workers sent two delegations of more than 200 persons to the authorities, and their visits were transformed into demonstrations.

During the second visit a clash occurred with the police. On Sept. 25 the workers of all the tobacco warehouses in Assenovgrad downed their tools and marched to the food supply department.

Vast crowds of workers and other citizens assembled there, summoned by the commissary and compelled him to agree to their demands to sell bread in the morning instead of the evening, and to insure the regular sale of other products.

Patrols Seek Missing Bomber

WENDOVER, Utah, Jan. 6 (UP).—Army and civilian air patrols and ground parties from Utah and Nevada today searched desert wastelands for an army heavy bomber, missing from the Wendover airbase since Saturday.

Names of the four officers and six enlisted men on the plane were disclosed today by the base public relations office. Two were from the New York area. They were Second Lieut. Cyril J. Casey of Brooklyn, N. Y., pilot and Sgt. James A. Karnspan, Woodside, N. Y.

"These latest Nazi crimes will convince if the United Nations do not employ the strongest reprisals," the Prime Minister said.

U. S. Bombers Sink Ship in Aleutians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—American bombers, blasting away at Japanese shipping in the Aleutians area, have sunk one enemy cargo ship and damaged an unidentified type of vessel, the Navy announced late today.

The sinking occurred Tuesday 110 miles northeast of enemy held Kiska, in the general direction of—but a considerable distance from—the Pribilof Islands, a U. S. government reservation famed for its sealeries.

The actions raised to 51 the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged in that area since the Japanese moved into the western Aleutians early last June. Fourteen ships definitely have been sent to the bottom with four probably sunk and 33 damaged.

EXCLUSIVE
Features and articles by leading Marxists appear regularly in



Deserters Don't Make Good Soldiers

It seems that one of the ways of getting a half column of free, favorable publicity in the New York Times as kind of genial hero, is to desert the Red Army.

Some one at the Times discovered that a certain Alexander Barmine, a self-confessed deserter from the Red Army, is now a private in the U. S. Army. Barmine says he was a "general" in the Red Army. How come then that he left his post? How come that he deserted the men and women who are fighting and dying on the Soviet front smashing back the Hitler hordes?

Barmine hands out the usual Trotskyist alibi for desertion. He tells the Times, which prints it as solemn gospel, that he wanted to "escape from Stalin" and Mr. Barmine, with his eye on the Jan Valtin school of lurid lying tells us that "the OGPU was out to get him." What did Mr. Barmine do that he had to desert the Army which is winning the world's admiration for fighting Hitler to a standstill? Whatever it was—and he is secretive about it—it doesn't augur well for his career as an anti-Nazi fighter in our own army. Deserters don't make good soldiers.

Nazis Seek to Destroy Poland, Says Sikorski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—The fact that the Nazis are building a huge wall west of Poland indicates that they expect the Soviet offensive to reach Germany itself and they are pressing all efforts to offer the last resistance at the German frontiers, Poland's Prime Minister, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, declared in an interview here last week.

Mexico's guest of honor expressed confidence that all the subject countries of Europe, "which the Germans want to convert into a gigantic fortress," will rise against Hitler.

The general explained that his country was at present in the most terrible situation because the Germans had decided to ruin Poland completely.

However, he said, there exists no force capable of destroying a nation with such great moral values and such dignity as Poland.

During one month the Nazis have expelled 10,000 small Polish farmers from their lands, substituting them with Germans from Rumania. The peasants were not allowed to take anything with them.

All young men were taken to forced labor in Germany while all old people were executed. Children below six years of age were also taken to Germany to receive Nazi education. Women, who defended their children, were murdered, Sikorski declared.

"These latest Nazi crimes will convince if the United Nations do not employ the strongest reprisals," the Prime Minister said.

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Urge Spanish Catholics Unite Against Franco

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—Calling for the formation of a National Union of Spaniards, Antonio Mije, member of the Spanish Cortes and a secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, directed an appeal to Catholics and old-time Spanish residents in the Americas to join the fight against Franco and the Falange.

"The most important task now is to unite all the Spaniards, regardless of the social position, religious or political beliefs, so long as they are willing to prevent Franco bring Spain into war against the United Nations," Mije said.

"No one is opposed to the Catholics taking part in a general decision together with other Spaniards, but which doesn't mean that the Communist Party is of the opinion that state and the church shouldn't be separated."

"But the Party believes that this is a secondary question in the face of the urgent problem of national salvation, that is, to prevent Spain from joining Hitler in this war." Mije's recent statement followed an appeal issued by the Central Committee of the C. P. of Spain, published Sept. 16, 1942 wherein the Spanish Communists show the way out for Spain.

The manifesto said in part, "Our country can save itself from the catastrophe with which it is being menaced, if all of us who love Spain will march decidedly on the path of struggle against the Falange, Hitler's war party."

"It is now that this struggle must be developed in all its intensity. To wait for the day when the Falange will have dragged us into war will be much too late."

People's Group Issues Call For Action

A call has gone out from the Peoples Committee, 132 W. 134th St., to every group in New York City "interested in full democracy" for an "action meeting" at that address Saturday, beginning at 10 A. M. and lasting into early evening.

The meeting will take the form of a city-wide conference, divided into panels, on employment, labor, civil rights, housing, health, social service, education, consumer problems and the anti-fascist war. The whole conference, according to Joseph Ford, secretary of the Peoples Committee, of which Councilman Adam Clayton Powell was founder, will be centered around discussions relating to the war and the Negro people's relation to it.

Negro and white members of church, trade union, young people's, women's fraternal, social, political, educational, and economic groups and organizations have accepted the invitation to send delegates. Mr. Ford said yesterday. He emphasized the point that it would be an "act" rather than a "talk" conference.

Plans for the conference grew out of the Peoples Committee's Pearl Harbor anniversary meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom on Dec. 7, where a summary was made of the Negro people's gains and losses during the one year following the Japanese attack and this country's declaration of war. The "program for 1943" adopted then will form the basis of discussion at Saturday's conference.

Following are panel leaders: Vickie Best, New York Urban League, Employment; Saul Mille, Greater New York Council, CIO, and Dorothy Funn, Negro Labor Victory Committee, Labor; Alexander Wilkins and George Murphy, representing the Baptist Union Alliance and the National Negro Congress, respectively, Civil Rights; Dr. George Canon and Mrs. Mabel Staupers (National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses), Health; Edith Alexander, Welfare Department, New York City, Social Service; E. L. Dimitry, Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem, Education; Stella Garvin, Office of Volunteer Civilian Defense, War.

Nazis in Desperate Plight, Captives Bare

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 6.—The desperate state of the German armies encircled at Stalingrad can be gathered from what captured Nazi prisoners, according to Captain P. Olender, Red Army officer, writing in Red Star.

Corporal Kaimar, of the 194th Artillery Regiment, testified that "the encircled units are in a difficult position. The soldiers have grown very weak due to malnutrition. The day's rations consist of 100 to 150 grams of bread and some watery soup made out of horse-meat. One headquarters battery was left with only seven horses. The rest had been eaten."

Private Rudolph Richter of the 133rd Infantry Regiment of the 445th Infantry Division stated that "our daily food consists of a small piece of bread and 200 grams of horse meat. We have already eaten up our cavalry horses. Only 12 of the regiment's 100 horses are left."

The information of Nazi Private Edmund Watorov is typical: "Twelve soldiers of the first company of my sapper battalion caught a horse and butchered it. Another group of our company, seeing that we had horse-meat, joined us. Our supply of horse-meat lasted us six days, after which we had to go back again to a hunger ration. . . . On Dec. 17 there were three cases in an AA artillery unit of soldiers dropping and dying from hunger."

Chicago Trib. Congresswoman Asks Axis Peace

The Republican Party leadership in Congress plans to use the new Congress as a weapon for calling off the war against the Axis by way of a negotiated peace with Hitler.

This was revealed yesterday in the incautious slip made by the GOP-Chicago Tribune Congresswoman from Illinois, Rep. Jessie Sumner when she said:

"I would like to see the House of Representatives make an investigation of the minimum peace terms which would be acceptable to both sides."

Recently, the OWI warned that Berlin would plant negotiated peace propaganda in this country.

HYPOCRITICAL PLEDGE

Rep. Sumner's indiscreet confession of hostility to a United Nations victory over Nazi Germany revealed the wholesale hypocrisy of the official GOP House Leader, Rep. Joseph Martin's coldly worded pledge of "support for the war."

While his fellow-Republican apaiser Rep. Sumner was placing Hitler and President Roosevelt on an equal level by referring to the Axis and the United Nations "impartially" as "both sides," the GOP leader issued a program of Congressional action which is nothing less than a grim threat of widespread sabotage of every phase of the nation's war effort.

House leader Martin boasted that he would aim for a coalition with the anti-Roosevelt Democrats in an effort to nullify President Roosevelt's war leadership through "restoring the prerogatives of Congress."

Martin in an underhand fashion knifed the war effort by implying that America's war against Hitler was weakening constitutional government. "We will be a militant force for the preservation of constitutional government," Martin said, meaning by this the obstruction of every step taken by the Commander-in-Chief for national unity and the United Nations program.

Not by a single word or syllable did the Republican Hooverite leader mention either Hitler, Mussolini or the Japanese with whom the nation is at war. Nothing was said about crushing the Axis. Instead, America's first language was used to imply that the sending of our armed forces across the seas to fight the Axis on its own soil was unnecessary. Martin recently approved the speech of Rep. Thayer who urged that America get out of "Europe's war" in order to attack Japan.

Martin's Congressional plan includes a frontal attack on all war appropriations behind the excuse of "economy," while every effort by the Government to increase taxation on the upper brackets has been stubbornly resisted by the GOP leader.

Indicating that the Hoover Republicans will seize the first opportunity to betray the United Nations and its allies, Rep. Martin urged that "America must rule the air" after the war. This was seen as a thinly veiled threat to all the other nations of the world including our allies against the Axis.

The GOP leader is clearly making a play for any group which is being affected adversely by the war effort. Thus, with unconscious irony, the Hooverite GOP leader made a bid for the "small business man" who, he charged is the "orphan of the administration."

Yet every effort by the Government distribution of war contracts, rationing, subsidies, price control, etc. has been bitterly fought by the Republican defeatists under Martin's leadership.

The plan of the GOP-Hoover-Taft-Vandenberg group is to wreck the war economy at home and produce economic anarchy and disruption on such a scale as will make possible the application of Rep. Sumner's "negotiated peace" plan which she announced yesterday.

OPA Aide and Louise Mitchell Talk on Rations

Edward Fuller of the Office of Price Administration, and Louise Mitchell of the Daily Worker staff, addressed 100 persons in the Washington Heights neighborhood on the problems of rationing and price control on Tuesday evening.

Both speakers stressed the need to support the President's economic program. Mr. Fuller asked that the public help enforce price control while Miss Mitchell emphasized the need for universal rationing and strict enforcement of prices.

Lively discussion developed around the talks which displayed real concern about Congressional sabotage of the entire program. Greater education on OPA's activities was urged. The workers present pledged to work more actively in their neighborhoods on the price problem.

The meeting was sponsored by the 2nd A. D. of the Communist Party.

Three Shipmates On Shore Leave

By Nat Low

It was 1 A.M. in the morning, the crowds mulled to and fro, the wind swept the dimmed-out streets.

Walking from Madison Square Garden we saw two white sailors pounding a Negro sailor on the back—the three of them standing in front of the exit of the Paramount Theatre on Times Square.

Under the impression that they were beating up the Negro we walked hurriedly over only to see that the pounding was being done in a friendly, comradely sort of way—the Negro Coast Guardsman smiling quietly, his hands in the pockets of his lumberjacket—the two white sailors speaking in loud, agitated voices.

They were pointing to a bar about fifty feet from the corner from which the Negro sailor had just been expelled—the two white sailors going out with him after a brief scuffle of all three with the bartender.

One of the sailors, his hair and cap disheveled from the skirmish, raised his fist, waving it in the direction of the bar.

He looks up at the tall, handsome Negro, who remains smiling. "I know Joe, you're a Negro—we're white guys—but that's O. K. . . . You're with us on the ship—we can drink where we damned please."

The other white sailor nods his head in agreement, makes a few threatening gestures towards the bar and starts back there, his fists clenched.

The two white sailors look back at the bar with a last pugnacious, bitter glance, then turn around and walk off with their Negro shipmate.

They walked slowly into the crowd, the white sailors on both sides, the Negro in the middle—a half smile on his face, a cigarette calmly hanging from his lip.

See Wade on Aiding Schools in Harlem

Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, in his office at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, told a delegation of Negro citizens Tuesday that he agreed in principle with all their recommendations for improving the school situation in Harlem and that he would begin immediately to carry them out, as far as he personally was concerned.

The delegation included E. L. Dimity, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem; the Rev. J. N. C. Davis, pastor of Christ Community Church and first vice chairman of the Committee; Archbishop William Ernest, second vice chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, president of the Parents-Teachers Association, P. S. 170, and Theodore Bassett, Negro Communist leader.

Yesterday's meeting with Dr. Wade, and the recommendations submitted, grew out of a conference called by the Permanent Committee at the Harlem YMCA, Dec. 18, to consider the critical situation in Harlem schools.

The recommendations included compulsory study of Negro history and culture in the city's schools; immediate opening of childcare centers and nursery schools in Harlem; a Negro on the Board of Education; and a memorial book in the library of P. S. 139, Manhattan, honoring the late Rev. Dr. John W. Robinson, first chairman of the Permanent Committee.

Dr. Wade assured the delegation that he would gladly accept lists of books by or about Negroes to be used as texts. He asked that lists of books containing matter derogatory to the Negro people be submitted. He suggested both a permanent library in P. S. 120 in honor of Dr. Robinson and a yearly scholarship bearing the Negro educator's name. Among 32 child-care centers and nursery schools planned for the city, one would be opened in Harlem, Dr. Wade said. He thought the Lanham Act might provide money for maintaining additional centers and nursery schools in school buildings, where facilities for maintaining them already exist.

He favored a Negro member of the Board of Education, explaining, however, that such a person must be promoted to that position according to both seniority and to qualifications.

The delegation particularly emphasized the recommendation that "regular teachers be appointed from existing eligible lists, preferably substitutes who have demonstrated their competency through past services and are willing to continue those services." That recommendation asked that the Board of Education "waive the customary regulations and appoint other substitutes with the above-mentioned qualifications who are not now on the eligible list," this to "prevent overcrowded classes."

Dr. Wade, admitting that New York was the only city in the country to "backward" as to have substitute teachers, promised to take up their problem with the Board of Education.

Negroes Join In Celebrating Emancipation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—More than 3,500 Cleveland Negroes joined last night to celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation, at the Antioch Baptist Church.

Principal speaker at the overflow gathering was William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson and former Virgin Islands judge, who stated that the American Negro is today moving towards his complete freedom from slavery at any time since the Civil War.

"More than one-half of the world is being rallied, exhorted and inspired to destroy the forces of bigotry, repression and intolerance which are present at their worst in fascism," he said, "and surely out of the victory of such righteous forces will come full equality for men of all colors and creeds, for in the desire for liberty all men are brothers."

The assemblage unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Municipal Judge Perry B. Jackson, which follows in part:

"The Negro citizens of Cleveland . . . do hereby register our protest: at being denied the full benefit of the Four Freedoms here at home, and we do resolve that during the year 1943, while we in common with other American citizens will fully support the entire war effort of this country, we will at the same time continue to wage an incessant fight to secure ourselves . . . equal rights of citizenship."

Mayor Frank J. Lausche spoke briefly, stating "I am proud to think that at the same time there are Negro soldiers fighting and dying that I and the rest of the nation can remain free."

Knickerbocker Village Tenants Go Into Action

A Tenant-Management committee, resulting from a "fact finding meeting" called by Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association to determine management's responsibility for a lack of heat and hot water, went into action yesterday in an effort to ease the acute situation.

At a meeting Tuesday night, a good number of the 500 tenants present, told management from the floor that:

1) Fred F. French Co. operators of the development should have started conversion from oil to coal long before they did.

2) Investigation revealed that the company had not taken all possible steps to avert themselves of oil.

3) The company has assumed a "hell with the tenant, blame it on the war" attitude.

4) Tenants were willing and ready to sacrifice for the war effort, but the company was only using the war effort as an excuse to profiteer.

5) The company started rationing heat long before any other development in the city and Knickerbocker Village is today the coldest, least project in the city.

P. Elaine Edson, vice-president of French Co., attempted to answer the arguments presented from the floor, but after a few minutes, leaned over to Arthur Bailey, superintendent of the Village, and whispered, "We can't answer their questions."

The meeting concluded with management promising coal heat within the immediate future.

TENANTS SET UP BODY

In the meantime, a Tenant-Management committee was set up, embracing representatives from all the civilian defense agencies in the Village. Working in conjunction with representatives from management, it hopes to secure sufficient oil through the Mayor's Committee to carry the Village until coal conversion is completed.

Tenant committee members are: Mrs. Sadie Brogoff, American Red Cross; J. Halpern, Russian War Relief; Al Grey, Auxiliary Fireman; Mrs. Bee Saxe, Deputy Zone Warden; Joseph Kaempfer, Section Air Raid Warden; Miss Rhoda Lawrence, American Women Volunteer Service; Mrs. Hilda Brown, Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association; Gertrude Nilsson, editor of KV News, and Mrs. D. Idelson, Hadassah.

Arthur Bailey, Village Superintendent, and P. Elaine Edson, will represent management.

Fuel Shortage Closes Hospital



Young patients of the Neponsit Beach Hospital, Rockaway, enter a bus that will carry them to other city hospitals. The city's fuel oil situation is still in confusion due to failure to work out a centralized plan of control and allotment of oil supplies. The hospital will be reopened with the onset of warm weather.

Councilmen to Ask State Fund For Education

Councilmen Louis P. Goldberg and Salvatore Ninio, Laborites, said Tuesday they will ask Governor Dewey and Republican leaders of the State Legislature to allocate funds from the \$30,000,000 surplus in the State Treasury for increased aid to education.

The two will seek adoption of a resolution at the charter meeting of the City Council today asking that the funds be appropriated. Said Goldberg and Ninio in a joint statement:

"An \$30,000,000 surplus in the state treasury is now immediately available. Our entire program of education for democracy needs

THOUSANDS

of correspondents! Guerrilla fighters behind Hitler's lines. . . Soviet commanders and fighters on the eastern front; world famous reporters where the fighting is thickest. . . workers in the shops and factories . . . men and women on the civilian-morale front!

All the news, every day in THE DAILY WORKER

Silence Dies, Say Labor Leaders

Joseph Kehoe, national director of organization of the American Communications Association, CIO, last night called upon all of organized labor to campaign for the dissolution of the Dies Committee.

Kehoe, who said that additional appropriations for Dies would be giving "gifts to the Axis," was one of several leaders of labor who spoke out in this vein yesterday.

Lewis Merrill, international president of the United Office & Professional Workers, Albert Stonkus, a vice-president of the Greater New York CIO Council, and Sam Burt, manager of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, were among others who called for intensified activity now to prevent the 78th Congress from continuing the life of the committee.

"Martin Dies, the American politician most frequently quoted by Hitler, beloved by Goebbels, will undoubtedly continue where he left off in his campaign to disrupt the unity of our people, if he is permitted to do so by Congress," Mr. Kehoe said.

MUST WATCH DIES

"Congress now has the responsibility to see to it that Dies does not interfere with our nation's fight for survival. It is Dies and his ilk who are subversive to the war effort."

"Trade unionists in the maritime industry—seamen and radio operators who have been favored objects of his attacks—are today sacrificing their lives to deliver the goods to our boys on all fighting fronts. Their heroism and patriotism have inspired the whole American people. They will not tolerate the disruption of Mr. Dies' subversive activities."

"All trade union members must join in an intensified campaign to convince their Congressmen that additional appropriations for Dies are gifts to the Axis."

VOORHIS PROTESTED

"Rep Voorhis of California, a member of the Dies Committee, recently protested that the committee failed to identify enemy agents and didn't arm the country for a fight against fascism," Mr. Burt said.

"That certainly is true. But the matter goes further than that. Actually, the Dies Committee and Mr. Dies himself have done Hitler's work for him. Previously, this did great harm to the nation. Today, in time of war, it is intolerable."

CLASSES AT LOW WORKERS' PRICES
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WAR COSTS MONEY — BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Gov. Talmadge Gets Caught

By Sender Garlin

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, on the eve of his retirement as chief executive of the state, has been revealed as a small-time chiseler.

Testimony before Judge J. T. Grice of Tatnall County Superior Court in an action to enjoin prison officials from disposing of assets of the State



TALMADGE

Here's How Rumanians Give Up—651-3

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to interfere upon their arrival in Rumania, they proposed to demand an abrogation of the alliance with Germany.

The majority thought this desirable, but futile, so the officers finally decided to surrender.

Similar scenes were enacted elsewhere. Whole regiments with commanders at the head surrendered, particularly when the Germans ran for it without giving a thought to their "allies."

A Rumanian captain cheerfully related how he and 40 soldiers cheered the arrival of a Russian tank and surrendered. A Rumanian major said he and the 650 men under his command threw down their weapons and then surrendered to three Russian cavalrymen.

The Rumanian officers are unanimous in their abuse of the Germans. Capt. Urelian complained that the Germans held the Rumanians in contempt and insulted them, and Capt. Teodorescu and Georgescu wrote that the Germans "are our common enemies."

Rumanian soldiers said that the Germans stripped their country and left their families starving. What the Russians have before them at Stalingrad is a hungry, lice-infested, ragged horde. The soldiers are ignorant, down-trodden and in many cases, illiterate.

Major Paraganjanu proudly states:

"All officers beat soldiers. I myself also pulled the soldiers' ears, slapped their faces and sentenced them to be whipped before lined-up troops. Unless given a beating, a Rumanian soldier doesn't obey orders."

Major Ebert prefers ten blows with a strap or fist and says there is no other way to maintain discipline. Lieutenant George Leoveanu said beatings were a national characteristic.

Not so long ago this horde looted Cossack villages. Now they timidly knock on doors and ingratiatingly ask in broken Russian, "Where can one surrender?"

One Cossack woman gave a slice of bread to a dirty Rumanian who was shivering in the cold and explained afterward:

"These fellows don't know what they've come here for. The Germans do know. I wouldn't take pity on a German."

Chile to Issue Statement On Minister's Visits

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Foreign Office announced today that it would issue an official statement on the visit of Minister of Interior Raul Morales Beltrami to Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires while a reliable source predicted that Chile would break diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The Most Important Story of the Year!

Manifesto of the GERMAN UNDERGROUND

The people speak! Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, Communists organize to end

HITLER'S WAR!

APPEARS SUNDAY in THE WORKER

Nowak to Speak Here On Sunday

Stanley Nowak, pro-war, New Deal legislator, three times elected to the Michigan State Legislature, will arrive in New York at noon, Saturday, Jan. 9, to help further the campaign for his release being conducted by the Stanley Nowak Defense Committee recently formed in Detroit. He is now under indictment on the charge of failing to report alleged membership in the Communist Party.

The Defense Committee is headed by U. S. Congressman George G. Sadowski, honorary chairman; George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) chairman; and Dr. W. T. Osowski, president, Michigan Slav Congress, secretary. Abner Green, executive secretary, American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, is a New York member of the Committee, which consists of forty prominent Americans.

Nowak will be the main speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Polish National Home, 19 St. Mark's Place, New York City, on Sunday, Jan. 10 at 2:30 P. M. Other speakers include Boleslaw Gebert, member of the General Executive Board, noted labor and public figures.

A reception arranged for State Senator Nowak in his capacity as vice-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born will take place Saturday at 8:30 P. M.

Leading trade unionists will participate in a luncheon on behalf of Mr. Nowak at the Peadar Hotel on Monday at 1 P. M.

Seamen Tell About Fascists In Africa

The American State Department has begun to hear from American seamen about the policy of dealing with French fascists in North Africa.

Crews of three American ships in a large British port recently filed a strong protest against the North African policy with their embassy in London.

The protest was filed shortly before the death of Darlan but its indictment still holds true against some of the fascist members of the Imperial Council of the Vichy admiral left behind him.

"... wish to express our sincere admiration for the successful landing of U. S. forces in North Africa," the protest begins. And the document also hails "the glorious action of the French sailors at Toulon that symbolizes the spirit of the fighting French people, upon whom the United States Government must depend."

But it adds this warning: "To continue supporting Darlan's fascist rule in Africa is full of dangers:

"1. It undermines confidence in the cause for which the U.S.A. entered the war—the destruction of Nazi rule;

"2. It will strengthen the isolationists, appeasers, pro-fascists and Nazi agents everywhere;

"3. It tends to weaken the unity of the anti-fascist fight, particularly inside occupied territories;

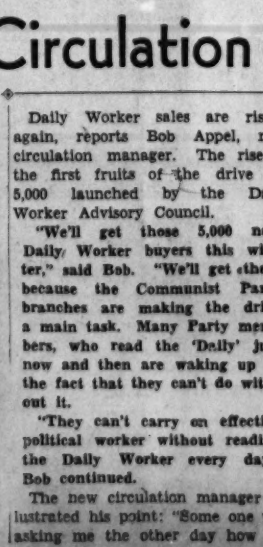
"4. It creates a base for maintaining a fascist dictatorship over France and

"5. It exposes the rear of the democratic forces to stab in the back."

The seamen conclude by pledging their loyalty to the Allied cause and demanding that the United States Government help set up a democratic regime in North Africa.

"Thus," they declare, "shall we remove the visible stains from our own standard of democracy and freedom."

A PEOPLE'S PAPER reports the people's war For all the news... Read the DAILY WORKER



BOB APPEL

Daily Worker sales are rising again, reports Bob Appel, new circulation manager. The rise is the first fruits of the drive for 5,000 launched by the Daily Worker Advisory Council.

"We'll get these 5,000 new Daily Worker buyers this winter," said Bob. "We'll get them because the Communist Party branches are making the drive a main task. Many Party members, who read the 'Daily' just now and then are waking up to the fact that they can't do without it."

"They can't carry on effective political work without reading the Daily Worker every day," Bob continued.

The new circulation manager illustrated his point: "Some one was asking me the other day how far

Rhode Island Mill Closes in Fuel Crisis

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—A Rhode Island worsted mill devoted entirely to war production closed today because of lack of fuel. Officials of the Harrisville (R. I.) mill, headquarters of the huge Stillwater Worsted Co., said an oil shipment was expected "momentarily" but that it would not be enough to keep the 600 workers busy for more than a few hours and that the plant would have to close again.

78th Congress Opens, Tories Start Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the record a speech on post-war planning by Wendell Willkie. Republican Clare Hoffman of Michigan, whose relations with indicted Nazi propagandists have been a subject of comment on the floor, reserved the right to object. He demanded an explanation of the speech. Cole gave it to him. "Why clutter up the record with that stuff until we've won the war," growled Hoffman, who a few moments earlier had sat with his hands over his eyes when, practically the entire chamber applauded a statement that the winning of the war was the paramount issue before Congress.

Cole again renewed his unanimous consent request, and this time Hoffman kept silent. He would have violated one of the oldest Congressional traditions by objecting.

BETTER THAN WORDS George Benor, Republican boss of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, who has made some very progressive statements as a member of the Tolson Committee, introduced a bill to repeal the poll tax.

"The poll tax is a feudal law," he said. "The maintenance of this undemocratic tax in the present war is a token of our failure to fight an all-out war. The abolition of the poll tax is a war measure."

Representative Vito Marcantonio, fighting New York progressive, already had made provision to introduce a similar measure, and today it became officially known as H. R. 7, Joseph Clark Baldwin, a Willkie Republican from New York, also has planned to introduce such a bill.

The Senate met for only 20 minutes, just long enough to swear in the members.

The House met for nearly three hours. Sam Rayburn, as expected, was elected Speaker against Joe Martin, Republican Minority Leader, by a vote of 217 to 204.

Martin's speech in presenting the gavel to Rayburn pledged cooperation on all war measures. At the same time, he sounded the familiar political battle-cry against bureaucracy.

Rayburn, a Texas poll taxer, who has been under constant pressure from his fellow poll taxers because he backed the Administration on several crucial issues last session, hailed President Roosevelt's war leadership and also attacked "bureaucracy."

Gene Cox of Georgia, leader of the Southern bloc, in a 10-minute speech, pledged support in winning the war, but subtly warned Rayburn that "you must lead the way" in helping "Congress recapture powers it should never have delegated to the Executive."

Dies himself took the floor for three minutes, promising a major attack against all groups that tried to bust defeatist Congressmen at the last election. Crying bombastically that he had "evidence" that many public officials took part in the campaign, Dies said he would go before the appropriations committee and argue against appropriations to keep these officials on the payroll. This was regarded as Dies' opening bid for a new appropriation for his committee.

Senator Carl Hatch, conservative New Mexico Democrat called on his colleagues to vote in favor of the Lend-Lease Act and the reciprocal trade agreements when these issues come before Congress. Isolationist Republicans have been threatening to try to kill both of these essential war measures.

Further northwest in the Middle Don area the Red Army in unbroken offensive fighting occupied several inhabited localities. One Soviet unit wiped out a battalion of about 1,000 Germans. In another sector German tank and infantry forces were frustrated in attempts to break through to an encircled garrison.

The occupation of Taimlyanskaya and Mirovovskaya, the latter 137 miles west of Stalingrad on the Trans-Don railway, released considerable Soviet strength for action elsewhere. The railroad already had been cut at several points, the westernmost being Tatsinskaya, 83 miles east of Likhaya, where it joins the Rostov-Moscow line.

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OPA Here Acts To Break Meat Black Market

The Regional Office of Price Administration yesterday took first steps to break the black market in the meat industry. Retail butchers were invited to come to district offices and report illegal practices forced upon them by suppliers in the sale and purchase of meat over the ceiling prices.

Walter Gelhorn, regional OPA attorney, pointed out last night that violations by jobbers and wholesalers frequently take such forms as are not detected by examination of books and records alone.

The jobbers and speculators have been forcing retailers to:

Pay higher prices than invoices show;

Pay bonuses on carload lots;

Pay high grade prices on low-grade meat;

Substitute 50 pound units for 100 pounds in order to take advantage of higher ceilings;

And buy other products along with meat.

The Daily Worker has already exposed the black market operations in the city.

Butchers who have been called in are making reports in groups in order not to be penalized by jobbers and wholesalers. The OPA is offering them all protection including the services of its attorney in 18 cities in this region.

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Nazis Retreat In Caucasus, Soviets Pursue

(Continued from Page 1)

left wing while infantry stormed the towns frontally.

Always attacking, the fiercer riders drove in to the main defense line, dismounted to storm and penetrate the fortifications, then re-mounted and with their sabers cut corpse-strewn paths through to the towns.

ANNIHILATE GARRISON The government organ Ivestia said Soviet anti-tank crews knocked out 17 of 38 German tanks at the approaches to Prokhladnensk. The Germans defended the town desperately, it said, "clinging to every inch of ground and every possible place."

The High Command said the Germans moved up fresh units and counter-attacked in some sectors south and southwest of Stalingrad in an attempt to stem the Soviet advance, "but completely failed."

Red Star, the army journal, said the battle for Tsimlyanskaya, midway between Rostov and Stalingrad, raged for two days. It ended with the encirclement and annihilation of the entire German garrison.

The Red Army was reported pressing steadily down the Stalingrad-Caucasus railroad in the direction of Salak, junction 100 miles southeast of Rostov. Resistance stiffened after the arrival of considerable German infantry and tank reinforcements, but it was broken and the Soviet push continued, dispatches said.

The southernmost point of the Soviet advance yet reported was Priyutnyok, 107 miles below Stalingrad and 10 miles north of the Manych Canal linking the Don and Caspian.

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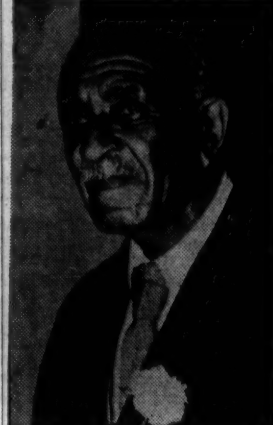
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A Negro Trail Blazer For Science Dies ---

By Eugene Gordon



GEORGE W. CARVER

Open Drive for Planning Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

not part of a comprehensive program.

While not in any way condoning the weaknesses and mistakes of the War Production Board, the report emphasized that the experience, training and point of view of the military "do not fit for centralized production and procurement planning."

CRITICIZE WAR DEPT. War Department procurement officials were criticized for concentrating 75 per cent of all war contracts with one hundred of the nation's largest corporations.

Warning of the post-war consequences of this procedure, as well as of the immediate dangers, the report said:

"America, a land of giant corporations before the war, will emerge from this war with a larger share of its vastly expanded economic controlled by a smaller number of firms."

"The central problem is this," the report said. "War today involves our entire economy."

"When we confront this fact squarely the American people will agree that our war production must have the broadest possible popular base and the most democratic and representative control if we are to wage a successful war and make a lasting peace."

PROPOSE BOARD With this statement, the report emphasized the importance of the provision in the Pepper-Killgore Bill which would create a board of war mobilization consisting of representatives of industry, labor, agriculture and the general public which is to be consulted on all major policy questions.

But the draft today, the subcommittee warned "is in the opposition direction." It pointed to "the fear of excessive capacity in the post-war world" as one factor which has been important in blocking all-out production and in mobilizing all sections of the people.

Shortcomings in the production program rather than strategic considerations were described by the subcommittee as the main factor which has led to revision downward of the President's production goals.

The subcommittee expressed grave doubts whether the vastly increased goals for 1943 will be met unless the present chaotic situation is resolved.

WARNS OF '43 "If we have been unable to maintain the much slower rates of increases in 1942, it is impossible to imagine that we can achieve the vastly accelerated increases for 1943," the report said.

The subcommittee commented favorably on the fact that "certain new elements have been injected into the effort" to improve the production program.

This was a clear reference to WPB Vice Chairman C. E. Wilson. "This new personnel is production-minded," the report said. "It realizes the importance of clear lines of authority and responsibility. It places a high value upon the establishment and maintenance of flow schedules."

The subcommittee made it plain, however, that Wilson's lack of control over procurement and production is "almost certain to predestine the failure of the attempted scheduling."

"If, however, the present attempt demonstrates the need of such control, it will have served a useful purpose," the committee added.

While "commanding" the centralization of manpower agencies including selective service under manpower chief Paul V. McNutt, the subcommittee pointed out that this is "no substitute" for an office of war mobilization as recommended in the report.

The Federal Grand Jury today indicted 29 corporations and 26 of their officers and employees on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by fixing prices on anthracite coal.

The indictments, returned to Federal Judge William Bondy, accused the defendants of attending or being represented at meetings here from 1939 to the spring of 1942, at which the prices were agreed upon. Trade practices, discounts and the effective dates of the prices also were called by the government to have been established at these meetings.

A system of price pooling, the indictment charged, was maintained to require adherence to the established prices. Conviction on the charge carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison and \$5,000 fine for individuals.

The indictments followed an investigation by Samuel S. Isaacs, head of the New York office of the Anti-Trust Division, of the Anthracite industry which produces 80 to 85 million tons of coal annually. Almost 80 per cent of the total output, the government charged, is produced by defendant corporations.

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Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro research and experimental chemist, botanist, and specialist in scientific agriculture, died at his home on the Tuskegee Institute grounds, Tuskegee, Ala., early last Tuesday evening. He had been ill for more than a year.

George Washington Carver, was born on Moses Carver's farm, near Diamond Grove, south-west Missouri, in the turbulent days just following the Civil War. While an infant in arms he was kidnapped, with his mother, by a band of raiders on horseback and galloped across the border into Arkansas. Men from the Carver farm who rode in pursuit overtook the marauders encamped with the child but could not find Mary, the mother. They exchanged the baby for one of the horses.

The son in later years spent much money and time trying vainly to find his mother.

He went to Tuskegee Institute at Booker T. Washington's invitation 48 years ago. He remained there until last Tuesday.

Before going to Tuskegee, however, he studied agriculture at Iowa State College for four years, graduated with a bachelor of science degree. He continued his studies there, earning his master's in agricultural chemistry and a job of teaching. Henry A. Wallace, formerly Secretary of Agriculture and now Vice President of the United States, studied under Carver at Iowa State. Speaking before a group of cotton farmers in the South in the summer of 1939, Secretary Wallace said:

"Dr. Carver 39 years ago seemed to have a great deal of sympathy with me. I was a small boy but he gave me credit for seeing differences in plants and grasses that I am sure I did not see before. It was that faith and charity he extended toward me as a small boy that stirred something in me. There is no doubt that it is the gift of the true teacher to see possibilities before the pupil sees them himself or are conscious of them exist."

"He said that certain racial theorists in the South liked to think of him as a 'freak'—until they discovered that I got my training at college, then they are dumfounded with amazement."

That tendency to regard this

world-renowned scientist as a "freak" is discernable even in some of the current obituaries. The New York Herald Tribune, for instance, at whose forum he made a notable contribution in 1939 (speaking on the "chemistry of peace"), referred yesterday to Dr. Carver's attributing his genius to God, rather than to scientific research.

TRAIL BLAZER The great man's whole career refutes that theory in actual practice. He not only characterized himself a "trail blazer" in the world of science, leaving it to others to develop the industrial possibilities of his discoveries with peanuts, clays, sweetpotatoes, but repeatedly told his students that "science is truth," that "Ye shall know science and science shall make you free," and that "The whole structure of scientific thought is going to be revolutionized."

The fact that the world's leading scientific organizations and scientists honored him indicates to some degree the esteem in which he was held as a revolutionary thinker in that field. His soap and soapsticks, dozen or more beverages with peanut bases, mixed pickles, milk, milk curds, sauce, sprouts, many forms of candy, meal instant-coffee (with its own cream and sugar)—all these from the peanut—in addition to his starch, flour, library glue and sugar from the sweet potato, and dyes and paints from clay, made him the object of many awards. He was honored by the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; the Roosevelt Memorial Association; the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of Great Britain; the Spingarn Award committee and various colleges.

The United Press announced yesterday that Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, would introduce a bill to acquire Dr. Carver's birthplace as a national monument.

Allies Win Hill 30 Miles From Bizerte

(Continued from Page 1)

Morocco broadcast said, the Afrika Korps has abandoned Buerat-El-Haun, 185 miles east of Tripoli, which was promptly occupied by the British, and is digging in along the Zemzem Wadi to the southwest. British patrols were reported "actively probing" both approaches to the port of Misurata, 60 miles beyond Buerat, and Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery was said to be "speeding up preparations for a new offensive."

Misurata lies at the head of the vast Taourga depression, considered impassable, which the British must skirt either along the coastal causeway on the right or across the Axis-defended Wadis on the left.

Despite the Allied operations on the extreme northern sector of the Tunisian Front, observers here believed a full-scale offensive by either side was unlikely until ground conditions improve, perhaps not for a month or more.

SUBS SINK TWO SHIPS British submarines meanwhile sank at least two and probably four enemy vessels, the Admiralty announced. Those definitely destroyed included a large transport which was southbound from Sicily for Africa.

On the Tripolitanian Front, the

and at latest reports fighting was

Union Lookout

STATE CIO CALLS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE IN ALBANY

A special conference to map a legislative program which will mobilize New York State fully behind the war effort has been called by the State Industrial Union Council, CIO, for Saturday, Jan. 16, in Albany.

The conference, in De Witt Clinton Hotel, will be attended by delegates from all New York local unions, district organizations and industrial union councils.

Resolutions on legislation to be introduced by the CIO or to be furthered by the labor organization have to be submitted by Jan. 13 for action at the special conference. The city CIO organization has sent special messages to all affiliated unions urging full attendance at the conference. Between one and three delegates from each local and council are expected at the conference.

A few days later, on Jan. 19, representatives of both the CIO and the AFL will meet in Albany to discuss jointly the campaign for labor's war chest for Allied relief and war services. In addition to the two labor organizations, community chest representatives will be present.

On Jan. 13 the State AFL has called a special conference in Syracuse to map out a campaign to fight any attempts to impose prohibition of the sale and distribution of alcoholic drinks.

BOSSSES BACK PLAN TO SPEED UP WLB

An urgent request that the War Labor Board speed up its machinery for paying on wage adjustments under the wage stabilization program, together with a specific suggestion to relieve the present flood of cases, was filed this week with the War Labor Board by the Shoe Wholesalers Employers' Association of New York.

The Association represents 22 wholesale shoe firms, employing 150 workers, under contract with Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO. Its suggestion to the Board was made in cooperation with the union and followed a similar letter sent previously by Arthur Osman, president of Local 65.

"We suggest," the employers' message declared, "that the Board rule all adjustments in wages and salaries mutually agreed upon through negotiations between labor and management, or arrived at through decisions of arbitrators, should be put into effect now, subject to later review by the Board."

The letter was signed by Sidney R. Pelsenfeld, Executive Secretary of the Association, which has offices at 29 Broadway, New York City.

V... DIAS AT MULZAC DINNER

A gigantic dais in the shape of a huge V is being built at the Hotel Commodore to seat the United Nations crew members of the Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington, who, with their Negro skipper, Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, are being honored on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, announced yesterday.

The V dais, symbol of the forces fighting for freedom throughout the world, will accommodate the 42 members of the merchant crew who represent 18 United Nations. Alongside them, at three smaller round tables representing the three dots in the V code, will be the members of the United States Navy gun crew aboard the ship who are also being honored at the dinner.

The banquet will be attended by about 1,000 representatives of government, labor, Negro and other progressive organizations interested in the success of the 10,500-ton Liberty vessel which recently returned to an East Coast port after its maiden voyage through submarine-infested waters and the splendid seamanship of the first Negro skipper in American maritime history.

Tickets for the dinner are available at the CIO Council headquarters, 1133 Broadway, and at the National Maritime Union, 343 W. 17th St., New York.

SLRB POLLS INCREASED IN 1942

An increase of 14 per cent in the number of elections conducted by the State Labor Relations Board in 1942 over the previous year was revealed in the Board's annual statistical report.

There were 461 elections held in the past year, of which 80 per cent were agreed upon by both employer and union.

The Board announced that there has been a sharp reduction in cases pending, but there are still almost 1,200 cases pending. Of 29 Board decisions tested in the courts, the Board action was modified in only one instance.

PAY BOOST APPROVED AT MUNSELL MICA

Local 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has just received word from Washington of the approval by the Na-

Congressmen Here Back CIO On Legislation

Three additional New York Congressmen have pledged their support to the CIO legislative program. Clifford McAvoy, legislative director of the Greater New York CIO Council, announced last night.

The Congressmen are Rep. Andrew Somers of Brooklyn's sixth district, Rep. Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn's 10th district, both Democrats, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite, of Manhattan's 20th district. Previously, Rep. James H. Duff of Brooklyn's fifth district, had given his endorsement to the CIO program.

Delegations of CIO unionists visited each of the Congressmen at their homes to discuss the program with them and to get their assurance of support in the 78th Congress.

Somerset Draisin of the United Shoe Workers of America, leader of the CIO's legislative committee in the Sixth, headed the delegation which conferred with Mr. Somers. They made tentative arrangements for a neighborhood legislative conference to which State Senators and Assemblymen will be invited and at which Somers will speak.

Simon Helfgott, of Local 30, United Office and Professional Workers, headed the delegation which conferred with Rep. Celler and James Aron of the Fur Joint Board led the delegation which conferred with Rep. Marcantonio.

All New York Congressmen are being visited by CIO delegations. The program on which they seek pledges calls for: support of the Pepper-Kilgore bill for a centralized wage economy; maintenance of the wage-hour law and a fight against anti-labor legislation; support of anti-poll tax legislation and a vote for the dissolution of the Dies Committee.

To Open 4th Seamen Center In New Orleans

The fourth rest and recuperation center for survivors of torpedoed ships will be opened by United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration at Camp Kiltiwake, near Pass Christian, Mississippi, next Monday (January 11), according to an announcement of Douglas P. Falconer, national executive director of the service.

The center will be the seventh unit United Seamen's Service has established as a part of a worldwide chain of recreation, convalescent and hotel facilities for officers and men of the American merchant marine. It will serve the New Orleans port area.

According to advices received at national headquarters of the organization from George Terriberry, chairman of the USSF Port of New Orleans Area Committee, the camp is "one of the finest health centers on the Mississippi Sound." It is situated three miles east of Pass Christian and 60 miles northeast of New Orleans.

The grounds of the new center, originally founded in 1937 as a nautical camp for girls, contains eight modern pine log cabins and a large rambling lodge. It can care for 100 men and has facilities for tennis, archery, golf, badminton, sailing, canoeing and bathing. Miss Lillian Van Tucker, of Woodville, Miss., one of the founders of the camp, will act as business manager for the United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration.

61,126 Lost By U. S. Forces To Date—OWI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Announced American casualties since the outbreak of the war totaled 61,126 today, according to the Office of War Information.

That includes killed, wounded, missing, interned in neutral countries and prisoners of war.

The Army's casualties as of Dec. 31, 1942, were 35,528. Of that number, 2,193 were killed, 3,948 were wounded, 29,265 are missing, 1,016 are prisoners of war and 108 are interned in neutral countries. Of the 3,948 wounded, 699 have returned to duty.

The Navy Department has reported 23,254 casualties—excluding prisoners of war. That includes: Navy—dead, 4,657; wounded, 1,789; missing, 8,970.

Marine Corps—dead, 1,201; wounded, 1,653; missing, 1,943.

Coast Guard—dead, 81; wounded, 19; missing, 134.

Merchant Marine—dead, 429; missing, 2,428.

The Provost Marshal's office has announced that 875 Navy men and 760 Marines are prisoners of war.

The combined Axis powers have interned 4,236 civilians to date. Of this total 2,648 are held by the Japanese, 1,567 are held in Germany and 21 are held by Italy.

Co-Workers



William T. Moore and his wife are employed together on war work on the same floor of the Rock-Ola Corp. in Chicago. They met in Ireland while Moore was serving in the U. S. Navy in the first World War. Their son, John, is now a U. S. Army lieutenant.

Launch Drive to Unionize Maintenance Workers

Formation of a Maintenance Organization of the Building Trades and Construction Council was announced yesterday as local unions pooled interests and organizing activities to bring unionism to the city's 20,000 building maintenance workers. The all-out drive to organize the thousands of carpenters, electricians, elevator maintenance mechanics, engineers, handymen, painters, plumbers, steamfitters, upholsterers, and other maintenance workers started with the formation of the Maintenance Organization.

The joint drive by the building trades unions through the Maintenance Organization will mean that instead of separate organizing drives and individual negotiations, there will be a joint drive and one over-all contract for each building. Heading the new building trades body as chairman is Charles Hanson, president of the Carpenters District Council. Joseph A. L. Elk, director of the Building Maintenance Craftsmen, is secretary-treasurer of the new joint organization.

In addition, the executive committee includes John K. Lapham, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3; Thomas Burke, International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 94; Louis Weinstein, Brotherhood of Painters, District Council 9; Harry Donohue, Steamfitters Union, Local 638-B; and Joseph Rothenberger, Upholsterers Union, Local 44.

Headquarters will be maintained at the offices of the Building and Construction Trades Council, headed by Thomas Murray, located at 176 Madison Ave.

Instead of designating individual craft local unions as their collective bargaining agency, building maintenance workers will be represented by the Organization Department, speaking for all locals.

The new organization in addition to putting the whole strength of the building trades unions behind the organization of maintenance workers, will guarantee that all maintenance workers of one building will have union protection and that the maintenance workers will have labor conditions and standards established.

In their signed joint agreement, the building trades local unions and district councils, members of the Building Trades and Construction Council, pledged to act in concert with each other for the purpose of organizing, obtaining certification, negotiating and signing agreements on behalf of building maintenance workers of their respective crafts and occupations.

These local unions and district councils pledged to cooperate with the agreement and approval of the Building Trades and Construction Council, and the Council has assured the Maintenance Organization of full cooperation and support.

The local unions and district councils are committed to a policy of collective negotiations with all employers.

A system of low dues payments by the maintenance workers, a flat \$5 initiation fee, and provisions for the functioning of the maintenance workers as union members is also contained in the agreement establishing the Maintenance Organization.

Canned Milk to Go Up in Price Friday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—New and uniform mark-ups for condensed and evaporated milk at the wholesale and retail levels will be established Friday by the Office of Price Administration in a move designed to ease shortages in some areas caused by price "squeeze" on some distributors.

AFL Atlanta Rally Called

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6 (FP).—An 11-state rally of southern war workers to insist that they "stop worrying about their rights and privileges and get fully behind the war effort" will be held here Jan. 16-17 under the auspices of the AFL.

George L. Googe, Southern representative of William Green, said the conference was sponsored jointly by 11 state federations of labor and that Green and Matthew Woll, 2nd AFL vice-president, would speak.

"We will tell the war production workers to quit worrying about their rights and privileges. We want to inculcate them in the spirit of the armed forces. They are not working for wages. They're working for war production," Googe said.

Labor Approves Coast Wage Stabilization

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Recommendations for stabilization of wages of Southern California aircraft workers, released by Paul R. Porter, who conducted the War Labor Board parleys here, were hailed by leaders of the United Auto Workers Union as a "basic pattern for the constructive solution to the labor-management problems which have so long beset the West Coast aircraft industry."

Porter's recommendations, which will await full War Labor Board approval, set minimum rates of 80 cents an hour for all workers in the industry four months or longer, and establish for the first time in the industry's history an equitable pay scale covering the eight major California air plants.

The increases are retroactive to July 6.

But the significance of the Porter recommendations is not limited to the boosting of minimums. It establishes a classification system which sweeps away the hedge-podge setup which had made the industry's labor relations a storm center for more than a year and a half.

This abolishes the so-called "merit" system which had prevailed in aviation, by which employers were able to grant wage increases to individual employees on "merit," and which had been used in the employers' long fight against unionism.

In Washington, Ric and F. Frankenstein, national director of the UAW's aviation division, hailed the recommendations.

"Both the American people who have so deep a concern in the maximum production of planes and aircraft workers, whose problems are at last receiving their proper attention must hail this report as a victor," for their cause.

"It will mean more planes to blast the Nazis and the Japs," Lew Michener, West Coast director of the union, which is conducting an organizing drive at the three giant Douglas plants, saw in the report an acceleration of the UAW recruiting campaign.

Campaign to Get Jalopies Into the War

A new campaign to get every jalopy, and every other automobile of ancient vintage not now serving a useful purpose, off the streets and into the junkyards to be turned into salvage for war, has been started by WPB in cooperation with the CDVO-New York City Salvage Committee.

As the opening gun in this campaign, the CDVO, cooperating with the War Production Board, has written letters to the owners of more than 1,600 automobiles "doomed" as being worthy only of the salvage pile and as such a valuable addition to the war needs.

Quoting the WPB slogan that "in a war economy a car is either transportation or scrap," the CDVO says further "transportation may be defined as any car either in running order or which reasonably can be placed in such order within 60 days."

Many cars that were standing idle and running up garage expenses or deteriorating in open lots or even in garages, have been scrapped. Today, say the CDVO salvage workers, these former automobiles are at one of the fighting fronts in the form of a tank or gun.

To the owners of the cars which a survey shows are not fit for transportation, the CDVO-WPB suggests that such cars be sold to wreckers. Owners of such cars are requested to get in touch with the salvage committee at their neighborhood CDVO, or write WPB—General Salvage—122 E. 42nd St., New York City.

THE WEAPON

For Equality! The staunchest fighter for the rights of the Negro people!

THE DAILY WORKER

Anthracite Miners in Anti-Lewis Revolt

By George Morris

Discontent among coal miners against John L. Lewis reached a new high in the Anthracite yesterday when 9,000 coal diggers of seven collieries came out on strike in protest against a 50 cents monthly dues increase.

The seven collieries were closed, while two others were crippled. All are in Luzerne County, main center of anthracite production.

This is a case of good sentiments and a just cause, being led in the wrong direction, for the immediate effect is to curtail production in a vital war industry, and at a time when hard coal is extremely important.

REVOLT GROWING

Not a strike is the solution, but a merger of the anti-Lewis struggle in the anthracite with the struggles of members of Dist. 5 (Pittsburgh) and other areas. Anti-Lewis sentiment is rising in various forms in almost every major district of the UMWA.

There is no doubt that the miners on strike are as loyal to the war effort and as anxious to increase coal production, as any American would be. But they have been provoked by Lewis into an action which he will utilize for his own end. An example of this is the public statement issued by Michael Kosik, President of the district, and a Lewis man. He pictured the strikers as "disloyal" to the government.

UNORGANIZED SENTIMENT

The explosion against Lewis in the Anthracite is evidence that the "smooth" Cincinnati convention of the UMWA was in effect a cover over seething dissatisfaction in the union's ranks. But the absence of clarity and organization among the anti-Lewis forces is leading some of them into such harmful direction as we see in the anthracite.

The outbreak came when coal

Mayor Refuses to Arbitrate Transit

(Continued from Page 1)

food stuffs, were not pegged inflation and disaster would result.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS

But on the issue of the budget—the demand for pay increases for city workers and expansion of the social services—his proposals were gloomy indeed if not backward.

On the question of real estate taxes he said: "I think we have reached the very limit, emphasizing the 'distressed condition' of real estate."

He added on this point: "We have our limitations and we have to live within them."

He argued that the general fund for the next fiscal year would be \$32,000,000 less than the current one.

IMPLIES 'NO PAY RAISE'

The Mayor implied that wage increases asked in a City Council resolution for city employees to meet mounting living costs would be ignored by him. He said:

"The increases for us are far more than for an average consumer because we have to go out and get large quantities wherever we can find the material available. Our problem between now and April will be how to bridge this gap and make a balanced budget. And, gentlemen, I expect to submit a balanced budget. If there is any legislation in the meantime that will make it impossible for me, mathematically, to present a balanced budget, I will tell you now with all the earnestness that I can muster, I will not make that budget."

LaGuardia stated there was no use to talk of higher real estate taxes and pointed to the owners of the New York Post Building, who are demanding lower taxes, as "typical of all tax payers."

Discussing the city's labor relations, he said the "technique" had changed. Despite the fact that no union—including the TWU—had suggested strike, he again raised the strike bogey.

"I maintain that under existing law," he said, "the right to strike against the government does not exist."

CONFUSES ISSUES

The Mayor once again confused the issues, which are over wages and working conditions and collective bargaining, by insisting they were not issues. He claimed the issue was over a "signed agreement" and "union security," claiming there could be no signed agreement and that workers would not be hired on the transit lines on basis of union membership.

"We cannot submit to arbitration of the question of wages," he said, "because arbitration presupposes acceptance of an award."

He declared "no outside source" had the right to decide on wages of city employees, which must, according to him, be decided by budget-making bodies.

The general demand that social facilities be improved to cope with war-time child delinquency also drew fire from LaGuardia.

He insisted there was no appreciable rise in child delinquency. He promised a report on this matter and insisted that if he would listen to every group "we would have to employ 10,000 persons."

He argued by implication against the "wartime demand for nursery centers."

"We do not want to make the state the father and the municipality the mother of every child," he said. "We do not want to take the child away from home and turn it over to everyone who is jobless they can't get in the army."

After the Mayor concluded his message the Council received a number of local laws and resolutions and sent them to committee, among them which was a bill by Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, to give the Council equal power along with the Board of Estimate to increase budgetary items. Today the Council has power only to reduce items.

For Labor, John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils of the CIO, and Fred Hewitt, editor of the International Association of Machinists, AFL Journal.

For Industry, Clarence Skinner, Washington manager of the Automotive parts and Equipment Manufacturers Association, and Henry S. Woodbridge, Assistant to the President of the American Optical Company.

Rulings of the appeals committee will be final, subject to the War Labor Boards power of final review and the right of any party to petition the board for leave to appeal to the War Labor Board within ten days of the ruling.

In Stillman's Gym--King Levinsky--Selling Ties

We were standing in the back-court at Stillman's Gymnasium, talking to Lieut. Benny Leonard of the U. S. Maritime Service, when we noticed a big guy in a gray suit drift in through the entrance. He carried a large, flat pasteboard box under his arm.

We knew we had seen the big fellow someplace before. Then recognition dawned. We asked Benny: "Isn't that the King?"

"Yes, that's the King all right; that's the old Kingfish himself," Benny replied.

Kingfish Levinsky came over to us, with a strange shuffling walk, and shook hands. He was so fat he seemed bloated. He looked as if he were packing about 240 pounds. We asked, "how's things?" "Things is alright," he mumbled with a rather vacant smile. He talked like a man with wooden lips and as though his tongue were too large for his mouth.

What was the Kingfish doing these days?—the chap who fought for 11 years in the ring.

"Selling neckties—see—"

Proudly, he opened the box and displayed his wares. "King Levinsky specials," he said, pointing at the little tag on one of the cravats.

As the big, battle-scarred fellow wandered away through the throng with his box, Lieut. Leonard said:

"That's a helluva note; isn't it? There's a man who made a fortune with his fists—probably more than \$400,000. And now he's selling neckties. Why is it that fighters can't keep money?"

"You should know, Benny," we told the former lightweight champion in the blue greatcoat with the gold on the shoulders, "you blew plenty."

"I didn't blow my money," Benny denied. "I lost it in investments. But it adds up to the same. It's lucky for me I did pretty well on my comeback."

"You know I've figured out that fighters always wind up broke because most of them were very poor boys to start with. Then they make a lot of quick dough when they're too young to have any brains. You taken Levinsky over there. I'll bet you're thinking he's punchy. He's not punchy. He always acted that way. He's got more brains now than he had when he was fighting—because he's older and more matured."

"He's been making a living selling neckties for about a year now. He tried wrestling after he quit fighting. And when he quit wrestling, the only thing he could do was sell ties, or go into one of the rackets. He took the ties. And you've got to respect him for his choice."

We contacted the King again, and Benny asked him point-blank: "Say King, what was the low-down on your fight with Louis at Chicago? Did you quit that night?"

Levinsky grinned and muttered: "Huh, I don't know—honestly. Guess I just went on a sit-down strike."

They were talking about the night of Aug. 7, 1935, when Levinsky suffered a technical knockout in the first round while sitting on the ring ropes in Chicago's Comiskey Park. Louis had floored him three times. When the King rose the third time, he settled back into "the ropes like a man seeking rest in an arm chair."

"I don't think you actually quit," said Benny. "A fellow who had as many fights as you, against tough guys like Lonski, Sittler, Hudkins, Fasullo, Mickey Walker, Moe Bar and even Dempsey, couldn't have been afraid of anyone. I think you just froze up from nerves because you'd been hearing so much and reading so much about what a killer Louis was. I've seen a lot of boys freeze up like that—boys who had plenty of courage, plenty of force."

"Did it ever happen to you, Benny?" we asked.

The lieutenant shook his head thoughtfully. "No, I can't recall that it ever did. I was never very imaginative."



Joe Louis:

Doesn't Care Whether It's Boy or Girl

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (UP).—When heavyweight champion Joe Louis hands out cigars later this month he won't much care whether it's a boy or a girl.

Either will be welcome and Joe and his wife, Marva, are taking no chances in expressing a preference between a son or a daughter. In any case it will be "Junior."

"If it's a boy," Marva said, "it'll be named Marva Louis, Jr. —that was Joe's suggestion. It doesn't matter to me which it is. Joe is anxious for either a boy or a girl."

The baby is expected some time between Jan. 15 and 25 in Chicago, where Mrs. Louis is living to be near her family while Joe is stationed at Camp Riley, Kan. If the baby is a girl, he won't be a fighter, Marva said.

"I'm afraid he wouldn't be as good as his father," she said, "and besides Joe thinks there are so many other things he could do that would be much easier. Joe thinks boxing would be too tough for him." Mrs. Louis, who is 26, hopes that Joe can be with her when the baby is born, but that may not be possible. He was with her at Christmas, then went to New York on business and presently is in Detroit visiting his mother who is ill with pneumonia.

In Detroit, Joe concurred in her plans for the Louis heir.

"She's the mother," he said, "and that makes her the boss. If the baby is a boy, and she doesn't want him to be a prize fighter, that's all right with me."

Majors End Spring Travel But Keep 154 Game Schedule

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (UP).—Major league baseball clubs began a search for "close-to-home" spring training camps today after formal abandonment of Deep South and Far West sites at a special joint meeting of the American and National Leagues with Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

The junking of the elaborate training trips that took the 16 major league clubs to bases in Florida, California and Texas was the most significant development of the emergency session called to clear the war-time muddle in which baseball had found itself.

Under the "Landis Plan" for continued war-time operation, the majors agreed to:

(1)—Train either in their home cities or as close thereto as possible and within the territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, excepting the St. Louis Clubs, which may condition any place in Missouri.

(2)—Play a 154-game schedule opening on April 21 and closing Oct. 3.

(3)—Reduce man-mileage wherever possible during the regular season and use the type of railway equipment that is least congested.

(4)—Ask clubs voluntarily to reduce the size of their traveling squads.

The only club which definitely announced after

the joint meeting that it would train in its own home park was the Philadelphia Athletics.

Connie Mack, veteran owner and manager of the Athletics, said:

"We trained at home for the 1919 season and lost only two days because of bad weather. I believe we can do it again without it seriously handicapping us."

The Boston Red Sox will work at Tufts College, Medford, Mass., and the Brooklyn Dodgers probably will condition at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. The Pittsburgh Pirates, reported, they had two sites under consideration and would announce a choice "within a week." The St. Louis Browns and world champion Cardinals indicated they might stay home rather than go the short distance South permitted under the agreement. The two Chicago clubs, the Cubs and White Sox, will go to French Lick, Ind.

Landis' solution of the travel problem was interpreted as a "middle of the road" course that would satisfy both owners and outside circles. The clubs conserve considerable spring travel mileage without sacrificing any of the lucrative regular season dates.

Under the original schedule adopted at a meeting here in December, the season would have opened April 13 and closed Sept. 26. The new schedule likewise contains 24 week-ends and three East-West inter-sectional trips.

Along Fistic Row..

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (UP).—Hustling little Henry Armstrong chopped and chopped last night, but the tree wouldn't fall.

The tree was gaunt Jimmy McDaniel, taller and heavier, but no more so than some Armstrong had put to sleep. His best punches hit squarely on McDaniel's chin, but he didn't hit the canvas. Armstrong won a 10-round decision over his former protegee.

"I chopped and I chopped. I wonder why that 'ol tree didn't fall down," Armstrong mused through puffed lips.

The decision was Henry's 14th victory out of 15 contests in his current comeback toward the big-time in which he once held three world championships.

Meanwhile, a manager George Moore said a tonsilectomy comes first, probably late this week, and then Henry will see about fulfilling his two dates in the east—one with Al Treadwell in Philadelphia on Feb. 1 and a New York bout on Feb. 19 with Beau Jack.

"Those new dates were announced without my consent," Moore said.

"We'll wait and see how Henry bounces out from under the doctor's knife. We may fight those

two eastern fights on the schedule dates—and we may not."

Armstrong said his swollen tonsils had been giving him trouble for the last month. In last night's fight he appeared at times to be having trouble breathing and he blamed the tonsils.

However, his punching power wasn't affected. He battered McDaniel unmercifully in torrid infighting. In the ninth round only the bell saved McDaniel from a trip to the canvas.

McDaniel, who once was reported ready to join Armstrong's stable when Henry had a hanker to be a manager, fought back gamely, but aside from a "mouse" over the right eye and his dogged ability to absorb punishment, he failed to give Henry much trouble.

Armstrong said, however, that the fight was the toughest of his comeback campaign, which includes a decision over Fritz Zivic, who took his title away a few years ago.

Armstrong weighed 140½ for the fight, McDaniel 147.

Misquoted, Says DiMag

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (UP).—Joe DiMaggio, the New York Yankees' heavy-hitting outfielder, said today he was "misquoted" in reports that he might voluntarily quit baseball in 1943.

"Of course, I don't know what the future holds for me," Joe said, "but I'll play baseball as long as I'm a civilian."

Joe, returning from a visit to his estranged wife at Reno, said a San Francisco sports writer had misinterpreted him in a telephone interview in which Joe was quoted: "Spring training won't concern me this year."

"I was misquoted," Joe said. "Naturally I can't say that I will play this year or not. Everybody knows that I'm being reclassified for the draft."

He said the writer had asked him if it could make any difference whether the Yankees went through spring training in New York or Florida this season.

"I said 'No' because I'm usually in good condition," Joe explained. "He drew his own conclusions."

He declined to comment on his visit to his wife, the former Hollywood starlet Dorothy Arnold, who is preparing to sue for divorce.

LOWDOWN—

Half a Page of Sports for a While; But Bigger Than Ever Some Day

NAT LOW

Our readers undoubtedly have already noticed that today's sports page is not a full page. It will not be a full page tomorrow either—in fact, our readers will have to bear with us as our page will be half a page for some time to come.

The decision to cut the page in half was a difficult one to make, but the exigencies of the situation made the move necessary.

We know many of our devoted readers will feel badly about it but we promise to keep up the high standard of our stuff despite the limited space. We will continue to have full coverage of basketball, fighting and baseball—when spring rolls around. Our articles may be shorter but they will not suffer in quality.

Our campaign to end Jim Crow in the major leagues will be continued and fought to a successful conclusion this year. We promise this sincerely.

Well—that's that. We had been worrying how we were going to break the news to our readers—we thought it would be very difficult, actually, it wasn't.

We hope to again have a full sports page—in the very near future. But we will not rest contented with just one page—as the progressive movement grows and becomes more capable of supporting a great, fighting newspaper, the "Daily" will have a large sports section which will be the envy of the sports world.

And that day is not far off either. . . .

The Magnates Have Their Way

From Chicago comes the story of the major league meeting which was called by Commissioner Landis to discuss the government's plan to cut the baseball schedules, for 154 to 140 games.

The meeting did not cut the schedule—but they did curtail travel somewhat. They have completely eliminated spring training tours in the south and far west, and they have made plans for three inter-sectional trips instead of four.

This will no doubt help a little bit to ease the great burden which the war has placed on the railroads—but it is not yet enough. As we pointed out yesterday, the major league magnates, with just a couple of exceptions, are a reactionary bunch who are accustomed to having their own way.

But this situation will change in due time.

A peek into the future— (After reading of Joe Louis' expected child.)

"June 10, 1963.—Joe Louis, Jr. today won the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Bill Becker in the fourth round. . . ."

Hoop Story In Tomorrow's Daily Worker

This edition of the Daily Worker went to press too early last night to get in the results

of the Garden cage double header between St. John's and City College and NYU and Penn State.

For details, color, interviews and analysis of the games, read tomorrow's article by sports editor Nat Low.

Kournakoff to Talk Tomorrow

Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff, author of "Russia's Fighting Forces," will speak Thursday night, Jan. 7, 1943, 9:00 P.M. at a meeting of the Youth Group of the American Russian Committee for Medical Aid to the USSR.

Capt. Kournakoff, who is considered one of the best authorities in the United States on the Red Army, will speak on youth in the Red Army.

The meeting will be held at 939 8th Ave., Studio (501) between 55th and 56th Sts. in Manhattan.

8 Die, 13 Hurt In Mine Explosion

DUCKTOWN, Tenn., Jan. 6 (UP).—Eight men were killed and 13 others hospitalized by an explosion in the Burma mine of the Tennessee Copper Co. here yesterday, General Mine Superintendent Lamar Weaver said today.

Weaver said a detonation of dynamite caused a dust explosion which shut off the ventilating fan. Sulphur fumes were ignited and the eight men suffocated before help could reach them. The injured are suffering from gas filled lungs and burned eyes.

CIO Leader Lauds FDR on 'Farm Day'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Fullerton Fulton, State Director of the CIO telegraphed President Roosevelt today congratulating him on proclaiming Jan. 12 as Farm Mobilization Day.

The CIO leader's stand in support of the government's farm war program came after William L. McPetrige, AFL leader, general president of the Building Service Employees International Union, had expressed his support of the "Food for Victory" plan for 1943.

Fulton's wire to the President said in part:

"On behalf of labor in the Chicago area, I want to extend to you our heartfelt congratulations for your proclamation of Farm Mobilization Day on Jan. 12. We, too, recognize the splendid record of agriculture in producing 'Food for Victory.'"

"The unity of labor and farmers is so necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

WHAT'S ON

TONIGHT: What's On section for the Daily and The Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Tuesday. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

TONIGHT

MANHATTAN: CAPT. SERGEI N. KOURNAKOFF, noted authority on the Red Army speaks on "Youth in the Red Army." Admission Free. Studio 501, 509 Eighth Ave. Announcements: Youth Division, American Russian Committee for Medical Aid to the U.S.S.R.

TOMORROW

MANHATTAN: INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK. Review of the News by Morris U. Schappes. Includes review of ex-Ambassador Greer's book, "Report from Tokyo." 8:40 P.M. School for Democracy, 25 Astor Pl. Admission 25c.

COMING

MANHATTAN: COMING THIS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY: Genius, Inc. invites you to special preview of its new show. Saturday, 8:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. (also Sunday). "Histrionic vs. McCoy," a bloody hillybilly feud, with music. All seats 50c. (Next week, \$1.10 & \$1.65). Hotel St. James, 109 W. 45th St.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT with Dr. Herbert Morris, Dr. Philip Foster, Dr. Howard Solman, Dr. Henry Hasbrou, Dr. Ephraim Cross, Arthur Goldway, Sidney Blumberg, and others. \$5 fee to union members. Registration today from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. School for Democracy, 25 Astor Pl., Classroom 7-1008.

CIO Leader Protests On New MGM Film

In a sharply worded protest against the forthcoming Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Tennessee Johnson," Saul Mills, secretary of the New York State CIO Industrial Union Council, characterized the film as a "subtle form of appeasement of the poll taxers and defeatists," who would establish national unity by uniting with the white supremacy forces of the South.

The New York State CIO official voiced his protest today in a letter to Lowell Mellett, chief of the Office of War Information's bureau of motion pictures, which urged the OWI to take steps to stop the showing of the picture.

"Today, more than ever," he said, "we need the cleansing influence of heroic lives like that of Thaddeus Stevens, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, to further strengthen the unity between labor and the American people, between Negro and white people. . . . The film 'Tennessee Johnson' spreads a false idea of national unity. Johnson favored appeasing the poll taxers and defeatists of his day."

Mills' statement represents the view of scores of leading trade unionists who have begun to flood the office of Elmer Davis, director of the OWI, with protests, urging that steps be taken to ban the film as a menace to national unity.

FILM WORKERS

The statement followed close upon the action taken last week by the executive board of the New York Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, CIO, representing nearly 2,000 organized film workers in the film industry of New York, urging that the film be scrapped.

The board passed a resolution which declared that "the release of this film would be destructive of national unity and we therefore urge Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to scrap the film and make more patriotic use of both raw film stock and finished film product."

Meanwhile, Howard Dietz, publicity director of MGM, advised Dr. Lawrence Reddick, counsel of the New York Schomburg library, that the company intended to go ahead and show the film despite the nationwide protests, because he believed the picture would not "damage national unity." Dietz also said his company would not answer the protest letter sent him by representatives of 19 Negro and white organizations and a newspaper, after seeing a special preview on Dec. 14. The letter was signed by Dr. Reddick and George B. Murphy, Jr., administrative secretary of the

NAACP Again Hits Jim Crow In Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Repeated attempts on the part of Southern Army and Navy personnel to enforce Southern race patterns on non-Southern areas were assailed again this week by Walter White, executive secretary to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a letter to the Secretary of War Stimson, White said:

"We submit again that the War Department needs to speed up the formulation of a more clearly defined program in accordance with the highest standards of democracy to avert further trouble and to serve notice upon bigots that the decent thoughtful people of the United States, who constitute the overwhelming majority, are going to determine the patterns of action of the country as a whole and not the bigots themselves."

The NAACP called Stimson's attention to a memorandum issued by order of Major Ralph S. Hardiman through A. J. Brown, 1st Lt. GMC, Adjutant of Headquarters, Second Battalion, 47th Quartermaster Regiment at Fort Sill, Okla., in which were quoted sections 201, 204, 207, and 209, of the Oklahoma Statute providing for segregation in federal carriers with penalty for violation thereof and to which was added the further note that "the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned."

The NAACP inquired if Secretary Stimson believed it to be a proper function of the War Department to assist states in the enforcement of laws enacted to discriminate against citizens on account of race or color.

New Edition of IWO Magazine To Open Drive

The first complete pictorial fraternal monthly magazine in the United States, Fraternal Outlook, January, 1943, issue, will appear the first week in January in 24 pages, of all-English text in two-colors and enlarged format. This issue of the International Workers Order, official publication, printed and distributed in 100,000 copies, will open the Order's 1943 national membership recruiting campaign which begins Jan. 1 and ends May 3, 1943.

The special retrospective issue of Fraternal Outlook will be one of the principal pieces of literature in the 1943 drive to enroll 15,000 new members into the IWO in the next four months.

"Among the exceptional pictures in the unusual photographic array is included a photograph of Victor Minkoff, IWO Russian-American member who piloted Wendell Willkie to Moscow for his new historic interview with Premier Stalin and a photograph of the recording of appeals of French-American workers in the Industrial Trades Union of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in which IWO members participated and which was later rebroadcast by the OWI to workers in the French underground."

The style of the special issue of Fraternal Outlook represents an innovation in fraternal and labor journalism. The entire issue has a central "Build-the-Order, Win-the-War" theme from cover to cover.

One of the feature aspects of the drive will be the awarding of 175 prizes of U. S. war bonds and stamps to all members who recruit. Twenty-five \$50 war bonds and fifty \$25 war bonds will be among these prizes to the highest recruiters.

Knox Presents Award to Hewitt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, (UP).—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox today presented, on behalf of President Roosevelt, the Distinguished Service Medal to Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt for his services as commander of the naval forces which covered the U. S. landings in French Morocco in November.

Others attending the ceremony included Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and Mrs. Florida Hunt Hewitt, wife of Vice Admiral Hewitt.

Hewitt, now 55, is commander of the Navy's amphibious forces. His official residence is Hackensack, N. J.

From Yugoslavia -- a Message to All of Us

(Continued from Page 1)

second occasion I got to Ljubljana. I have fought the Italians for the past 12 months.

"Please give my greetings to Mr. Bartrum and everybody at home. 'Here is another message from Corporal Jack Denver,' the station continued.

"I take this opportunity to let you know that I am alive and well. Here is what has happened to me: I was taken prisoner in Greece on April 28, 1941 and was transferred to Maribor where we were kept as prisoners of war. On Aug. 1 I escaped by the Ustashi and sent back to Maribor. After three weeks under arrest I began to draw up a new plan for escape. This plan was carried out on Dec. 9 by me and three of my comrades. We managed to get to Ljubljana, where we became convinced that it was almost impossible to escape from Europe, so we decided to carry on the struggle against the enemy here and joined the People's Army of Liberation."

"For 12 months we have been fighting Italians and White Guards in Slovenia. The Partisan army is made up of Slovenes, but there are also Poles, Germans, Italians and Britishers in its ranks. The war here is made up of three factors: "First, the Partisan army which is fighting to free its territory and displays the greatest courage and daring in the struggle against the enemy."

"Second are the White Guards. These people help the conquerors in every way. Italian instructors give them military training. Their arms are mainly of Italian origin. "During military operations they work together. I have convinced myself of this with my own eyes. These people are not helping England and America at all. By helping Germany and Italy they are making soldiers and munitions available for other fronts. The leader of this organization is General Mikhailovitch."

"Third, the Italian so-called culture. If only the people of Britain and America could see the destructive work done by these wild invaders. I myself have seen how entire villages have been put to flame by them, and how men, women and children have been murdered by them."

"It is quite the usual thing for these places to be bombed. Churches are used by them as military barracks and as stables for mules. All this is done by the White Guards and Italians. To be a prisoner in the hands of these men means only one thing—death. Everybody should know this."

"My mate, Colin Cargill, was taken prisoner and shot by them. The facts I have given them the real position. I have written them down of my own free will in the hope that they will help my country and the nations that in their struggle are basing themselves on America, England and Russia."

"Signed by Jack Denver, 20th battalion, 4th Infantry brigade, 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Corps."

enemy. Its principles are justice and humanity, contrary to the principles held by the Germans, Italians and White Guards."

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We Need Your Help

Key Cogs in the Wheel. . . Your aid as a Volunteer research and reference worker in the Daily Worker means a better, a more stirring paper for victory. We need such volunteers now. Apply any day 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Daily Worker Library, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St.

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Snow Was Falling ♦ ♦ ♦ The Story of a Dying Nazi

By Irene Paul

WHEN the Nazi regained consciousness, he was lying on his back, looking up into the gathering twilight. Snow was falling. Already lightly covering the corpses of his comrades. They looked like mounds growing grotesquely out of a field of snow. The softly falling snow, the deep winter silence after the maddening din of battle, gave him a feeling of unreality. Then terror caught him at the throat. In their hasty retreat from Stalingrad they had left him with the dead. He struggled to get on his feet but they were numb. Broken? Frozen? He could not tell. He felt back against the snow. He must think. He must figure some way out of this. But strange thoughts, having nothing to do with his predicament, came drifting over him out of the past. Soft as the snow. Drowsiness hummed in his head.

Quiet, so quiet after the relentless hammering of battle. He had never been so quiet in his life. Not since he was a little boy in Munich long ago and he would go to his grandmother's farm for Christmas. Her house was set back on acres of snow. . . like this. She would decorate the fir tree standing against the house with lighted candles, and if the night were still, the candles would burn in the frosty air, their long slim shadows dancing on the snow. And the grandmother would take him on her lap and rock him in the rocking chair . . . and he could hear the fresh wood crackle and the sap hiss in the big wood stove . . . and she would sing him songs . . . peace on earth goodwill to men . . .

WHY did he think of that now? His life had really begun for him when he became a member of the Hitler Youth. He had no memories of Christmas after that. Christ was a sentimental Jew who was cast out of the New Reich with the rest of his people. Hitler was the new Christ.

Why did thoughts of his grandmother come to him now out of such a remote past? Security . . . it was a man's need for security . . . all his life a man sought for that sense of security that he as a small boy once found in his grandmother's arms . . .

He had found no security in his



He could see them coming . . . marching hordes of men . . . men of all races, all colors, all lands . . .

mother. Although his mother was still alive somewhere in Munich, he had never told her. He had never asked her. What had he cared for her thoughts. Yet, perhaps in her thoughts, she had despised him all along. What kind of love can you expect from a woman whom you regard as only a tenant in your house? What security can one find in such a love as that?

Again the past, the very remote past, came drifting back to him. A certain bright, frosty morning he was sliding on the new sled Paul had made him on the hill by Mrs. Erlich's house. She was a neighbor, a big, motherly Jewish woman who often exchanged greetings with his mother. As his sled shot out into the street, suddenly out of nowhere, almost upon him rolled a huge snub-nosed truck, glaring fiercely at him out of its glass headlights, snorting steam out of its black snout. And then a swift motion of someone's hand . . . he was out of the truck's path . . . and Mrs. Erlich was pressing him against her bosom. "Liebchen," she was weeping with relief and joy, "Ach, liebchen, liebchen . . ."

Why did he remember now across all those years, the feeling of a guilt peace that flowed through him as he let his head drop against the breast of that woman? Across all those years, he could still feel the rapid beating of her heart, feel her warmth, smell the faint odor of caraway seeds about her from the bread she was baking. Why had he never again in his life experienced such a sense of security as he did at that moment with that woman, a stranger, no kin to him, holding him in her arms, weeping with joy at his escape from death, calling him "Liebchen" as if he were her very own, near and dear to her . . . as if she were somehow responsible for his welfare . . . the whole world seemed good . . . the whole world was looking after him . . . every woman was a mother to all the children of the world . . .

Such a security he would never know again. Lying there in the snow, the snow that was covering him as it covered the corpses all around him . . . as if he were already dead and done for . . . lying there in the snow, the horrible thought came to him, "Even if I live through this moment, such a security I will never know again." Why? Why? Because he lived by hate. There is no security in living by hate. Even though you conquer all your enemies, even though you master all the world, there is no security in hate. You cannot even live by it. Love is something you can only die by. For hate is the law of the jungle. To the law of reprisals. Today you tear human beings apart . . . men, women, children . . . Tomorrow their sons, their daughters, their brothers stalk you until they slice

you and tear you apart. You may even conquer the world. But who is to say that tomorrow the slaves may not rise and drown you in your own blood?

Today you say your neighbors are a despised race. And you kill and plunder and rape and ravage, and tomorrow your neighbors say you are a despised race and there is more murder and rape and death until the whole thing resolves into ferocity and fury and blood and terror until there is no reason or meaning in it and a man cannot find security even in his own heart.

A CHILL went through his body from head to foot, as if the mild weather had suddenly gone icy cold. "I am going to die!" he thought. "I am going to die!"

He thought he screamed these words, but there was no echoing sound across the vast white field. It must have been his heart within him, screaming. "I am going to die because I am a jungle beast fighting men. They live by brotherhood and they will win. I live by hate and I will die. Man is man. Man is greater than beast. In the end man will conquer the beast. I am a beast fighting men. I have driven my bayonet into the hearts of little children because they were Poles, Russians, Jews . . . but once a Jewish woman saved my life and called me 'Liebchen' because I was a human being. I have been robbed, cheated of my humanity, cheated of my mother, my brother, my wife, myself. Even if I live through this I shall die because there is no security in hate. Man can live by love for his fellow men . . . he can only die by hate for them . . ."

He could see them coming . . . marching hordes of men . . . men of all races, all colors, all lands . . . marching over his prostrate body . . . singing men, singing a song of brotherhood, singing a song of a better world to come . . . a world that love will make secure . . . a world of man's humanity to man . . . they were trampling him down . . . down . . . forever . . . he thought he was sobbing but not a sound came from his breast. Aligned the snow had covered him, lightly, like the corpses around him, and he looked like just another mound, growing grotesquely out of a field of snow . . .

'Doodle Dandy' Visits the School Kids



Sam Stoen as Doodle Dandy in "Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A."

"Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." the patriotic musical show, written and directed by Saul Lancourt with music by Ellis Siegmester and dances by Ted Shawn, moves from Broadway right in on the school kids. The show is being presented through Jan. 13 for eleven afternoon performances in elementary and junior high schools in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The experimental project was arranged by Junior Programs, producer of the show, and the Board of Education of New York. Tickets for the children will be well within the range of their allowance — 25 cents.

Although only 2,000 school children, of the one million in the public schools, will have the opportunity to see the production, it is hoped that the experiment will lead to bringing the professional theatre to the great mass of school children in future months.

The deficit for the school performances will be made up by sponsors for the non-profit organization, Junior Programs, whose president is Mrs. Dorothy L. McFadden. Katharine Cornell is Honorary Chairman and Gladys Swarthout, Chairman of its National Sponsoring Committee.

'Women Can Take It' At Rivoli Opening

Along with the opening on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, of the new Alfred Hitchcock thriller "Shadow of a Doubt," starring Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotten, the Rivoli Theatre is presenting "Women Can Take It" on the stage. Sponsored by and for the benefit of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, the stage extravaganza, to be performed only once on the opening night of the picture, includes such stars as Elissa Landi, who will play Amelia Earhart in a script specially written for the occasion by Rex Stout.

At the Apollo Theatre

The Apollo 42nd Street Theatre is now showing the Soviet film, "In The Rear of the Enemy" and a short subject on the Russian Dance Festival, Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever" completes the bill.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

President Roosevelt in Annual Message to Congress on State of the Nation, About 12 Noon on All Stations . . . American's Town Meeting of the Air, WJZ, 8:30 P.M. . . Sinfonietta moves to new time, WOR, 9:30 P.M. . . Hona Massey, Alec Templeton on Stagedoor Canteen, WABC, 9:30 P.M. . .

News
A.M.
8:00-WFAP, WOR, WJZ, WABC
9:30-WOAP
P.M.
12:00-WFAP
1:30-WOAP
2:45-WNYC
3:00-WOR
5:15-WJZ
5:30-WOXR
11:00-WFAP, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WEN

Special
P.M.
12:00-AU Station—Pres. Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress
Name Programs
A.M.
8:00-WFAP—Penny Brick, Frank Morgan
9:00-WFAP—Bing Crosby
10:00-WFAP—Rudy Vallee
P.M.
8:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
11:00-WLIB—Great Classics

Serious Music
A.M.
8:00-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
1:30-WOR—Indiana Symphony Orchestra
3:00-WNYC—Music for You People
7:30-WOXR—Library of Recordings, Spatch
8:00-WOXR—Symphony Hall
1:30-WOR—Sinfonietta, Wallenstein
11:00-WOXR—Just Music
11:15-WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands
11:45-WABC—Frank Sinatra
11:50-WRNX—Jazz University, Bertoni

Street and Hot
P.M.
12:00-WNYC—Music at Work
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Hodas
4:15-WLIB—The It Romance
7:00-WFAP—Fred Waring's Orchestra
7:15-WABC—Harry James Band
8:30-WMCA—Jumping Jive
9:30-WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands
11:45-WABC—Frank Sinatra
11:50-WRNX—Jazz University, Bertoni

Drama, Serials
A.M.
11:15-WFAP—Viva and Sade
11:30-WFAP—Against the Storm
P.M.
8:45-WJZ—Secret City
11:15-WMCA—Fire-Alarm Final
8:00-WNYC—Meet Carole Archer
8:30-WFAP—The Aldrich Family
WOP—Dixie Dearly
WABC—Death Valley Days
WAPF—March of Time

Variety
A.M.
8:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club
P.M.
8:00-WJZ—The Three B's
8:45-WJZ—Club Matinee
9:30-WJZ—Army-Navy Game, Quilt
9:50-WABC—Major Bowes' Amateur Hour
9:30-WABC—Stagedoor Canteen of the Air

Sports
P.M.
6:00-WJZ—Joe Hassel
6:30-WFAP—Bill Bern
7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax
7:45-WEN—Let's See
11:30-WRNX—Jack Stevens
Commentators
A.M.
10:30-WOXR—Lila Sergio
P. M.
6:15-WOXR—Estelle Sternberger
6:30-WMCA—Byron Oliver
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
7:30-WMCA—Johnnie Chase
WOR—Confidentially Yours
10:30-WOR—Raymond Clapper
10:30-WOXR—Dr. Albert Black
WOR—Paul Schubert

War Programs
A.M.
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
10:45-WOXR—Let's We Forget
11:15-WOXR—U. S. Navy Program
P.M.
3:30-WLIB—Treasury Star Parade
3:30-WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land
3:45-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-WNYC—Rebroadcast of "This Is Our Enemy"
6:00-WNYC—The First Fighter Command
WLIB—News from the Army Command
6:30-WNYC—Selective Service Information
WABC—One Hundred Million Questions on Price Control
6:40-WNYC—Instructions to Air Raid Wardens
10:00-WABC—The First Line
10:15-WJZ—Win for Victory
Women's Programs
A.M.
8:45-WABC—Adelaide Hawley
9:00-WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
10:30-WJZ—Baby Institute
11:15-WOR—Beau's Beauties
P.M.
8:00-WOR—Marilyn Dean
Talks and Forums
A.M.
11:00-WNYC—You and Your Health
P.M.
3:30-WNYC—Know Your Museums
8:30-WJZ—America's Town Meeting of the Air
10:45-WJZ—Discussion of New Tax Program

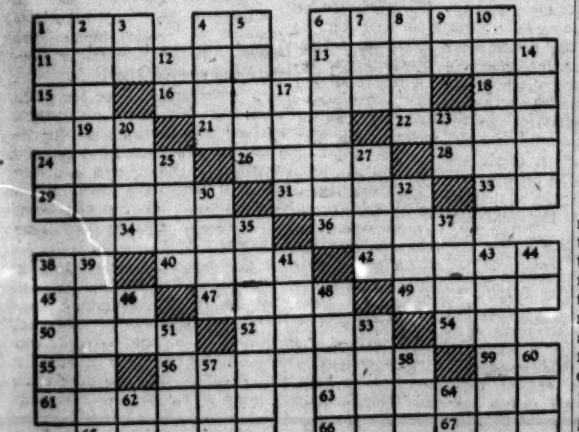
Repeat Performance



Edna St. Vincent Millay's "The Murder of Lidice" will be given a repeat performance with a distinguished cast over NBC on Friday, Jan. 8, for school children. The poem was written by Miss Millay at the special request of the Writer's War Board.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
1 Likely
4 Note of scale
6 Sober
11 To like better
13 Empty
15 Babylonian deity
18 Makes beloved
19 Negative
20 Toward
21 Instrument
22 Persian poet
24 Accomplishment
26 Death rattle
28 Possessive pronoun
29 Item of property
31 Eutonic demigoddess
32 Latin for "and"
34 Appendage
36 Kind of bird
38 Senior (abbr.)
40 Fermented drink
43 Priorities metal
45 Small pin
47 A knife
- VERTICAL**
2 To imitate
3 Talks idly
5 Symbol for tellurium
7 Period of fasting
8 Burning heat
9 Not deep
10 Triped hill
12 In addition
13 Prefix; not
16 To give
- Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle**
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | P | A | R | O | V | E | S | O | B |
| T | A | R | O | A | L | A | R | F | O |
| A | O | A | R | P | E | A | R | | |
| S | O | D | E | A | D | A | I | M | S |
| R | I | D | S | O | A | R | F | O | R |
| A | M | I | T | I | O | N | A | R | E |
| A | L | R | E | D | F | O | O | L | E |
| D | E | N | E | R | E | A | R | S | |
| A | B | O | R | D | I | E | T | | |
| T | R | E | P | E | R | L | A | O | R |
| E | D | R | O | S | S | | | | |

Men in Armed Forces Hungry For Books, Says Navy Lieutenant

(Following are excerpts from a speech made by Lieut. Kennan, executive officer of the U.S.N.R., at the recent Institute on Books in Wartime held by the University of Minnesota.)

By Lieut. J. C. Kennan

The "desire to learn" is a significant characteristic of men in all branches of the armed services from buck private to admiral, perhaps because military training itself has taken on a necessarily educational aspect.

In mechanized warfare demanding the knowledge and the practice of a wide range of specialized techniques, both officers and men must achieve theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Furthermore, in a global war whose battlefield is the world there is constant need, such as men have never felt before — for understanding special and human relations, other continents and other peoples, historic backgrounds, political philosophies and ideologies and economic pressures and practices.

The armed service, therefore, becomes both the end and the means of education for millions of men — education not only for the immediate achievement of victory, but also for the more important problem of winning and keeping the peace which must follow.

In this expansion and enrichment of intellectual living that is taking place in all branches of the armed services, books are meaning an enormous amount to these men, fellows of meager formal education and men of fine academic training, men from the farm, the factory, the shop, the office and the college campus.

What the Navy Is Reading

In support of these statements let the men speak for themselves. I have made a little sampling of what some of the Navy lads are reading and why.

Jameson, Seaman first class, intelligently classified for me his reading into groups: first, what he reads for information; second, what he reads for recreation; third, what he reads when his soul is seeking spiritual roots; and fourth, if this group does not include all others, what he reads for pleasure. In that informative group this amazing sailor records such technical volumes as "The Photographic Negative," such background reading as "Inside Europe," "Asia" and "Latin America," and such personal journals as "Days of Our Years."

Recreational reading for him includes "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" and the Writings of Thomas Paine. Spry, Yeoman third class, adds discriminating and revealing comments to his reading list. In frank criticism of undemocratic practices in our democracy he points out that the book "America's Sixty Families" presents a strong case for the con-

temptation that we have permitted an aristocracy of wealth to flourish in our democracy. He enjoys Carl Sandburg's poetry because of its "hard-hitting, homely philosophy and its subject matter—vital and vigorous, free from literary flourish and convention."

That we may not overlook the interests of the less academic type, let me introduce you to Private Stanislaus Kusminski of the United States Army Signal Corps. In high school he had been one of the patient repeaters who was finally graduated by the grace of God and his own stubborn endurance.

"I never knew you could learn so much outside of school," he wrote to one of his former teachers. "I sure have seen a lot in these seven months of Army service. This country is something beautiful. You know every time I took English 4 in high school we used to read a poem about a cloud sailing over a field of yellow flowers. I couldn't make nothing out of it then, but I sure would like to read that poem again. I like reading much more than I used to."

Navy Libraries Have Increased

As far as the Navy is concerned, the practice of establishing libraries for officers and for enlisted men is as old as the Navy itself. Navy libraries have increased in all agencies afloat and ashore. When a ship is commissioned, the library is installed as part of her equipment. Ship libraries vary in size, from 2,000 books for the largest ship to 150 books for a submarine.

Even in the best libraries at military stations, however, there is an increased demand for technical interpretations of the war effort, books on war industries, treatises on air power, frank discussion and honest criticism of military policies and procedures, as well as the gripping pages of such volumes as "They Were Expendable," "The Sea Breeze," and "Victory Through Air Power." Indeed, as far as the reading habits of men in the armed forces is concerned, I conclude that the belief that they represent a cross section of the American public, and that their leading habits are akin

CONSTANT READER

101 Ways to Lose the War Against Hitler; One Is Through Shallow Optimism
By SENDER GARLIN

WHICH is preferable—excessive pessimism or excessive optimism on the outcome of the war?

The sad fact is that the spirit these days seems to be in the direction of unbridled optimism. And this was true even before the Red Army began its smashing offensives.

Collier's magazine, a publication of mass circulation and enormous influence, prints an editorial in its issue of January 2 entitled "But Can We Lose?"

If the editorial were directed against the grouches and sourbellies (infected by defeatist propaganda), and if it were balanced in its approach, it might have been helpful.

But how can this sort of thing help: "Recent developments in all theatres of war persuade us," writes Collier's, "that the country has now heard enough of the 'we-can-lose-the-war' line of talk."

"Have a look at labor and management all over the country and the way they are slugging away together at the job of keeping the Armed Forces supplied—Kaiser's shipyards breaking records about as fast as they can make them; the great automobile and airplane and locomotive companies slapping out weapons of such power and quality so fast as to have given Hitler a standing headache that began showing up in his speeches, along about last August; farmers, railroad men, truck drivers and factory workers slaving and sacrificing and buying bonds."

"Certainly we can lose the war, if we lose our character as Americans, our centuries-old qualities of determination and courage and refusal to admit that anything is impossible, our insistence on running our own country to suit ourselves."

"But we are going to lose none of those things. Which is to say that we cannot lose this war."

Brave, eloquent words, indeed. But does that kind of talk mobilize or demobilize the American people?

Thus, the warning issued by Earl Browder in his article "Storm Signals—the People Must Know and Act" [The Worker, Dec. 27, 1942] seems thoroughly justified.

Browder's own fundamental confidence in the eventual outcome of the war is expressed in his book "Victory—and After." However, as he put it, "I do not in this book engage in any excessive optimism."

Amplifying this thought, Browder, in his article, added: "Indeed, I very specifically hold out the possibility and even the probability that the education of America to the necessities of this war would be accomplished through a succession of setbacks and blunders, and I am sorry to say that the course of events seems to be bearing out this perspective."

Browder then spoke of "a wave of irrational optimism that is sweeping the country." He called attention to the Otto of Hapsburg affair, to Darlanism, the coquetry with Franco and Mannerheim. The Communist leader discussed the confusion of the liberals on current war policies, the appeaser attacks on the price control and rationing programs which forced the resignation of Leon Henderson, and "the mounting wave of resentment of labor against the conduct of the war economy."

He showed that powerful, defeatist-minded industrialists in the National Association of Manufacturers are busy trying to provoke a strike movement which would threaten the war production program of the country.

Browder traced the growing dissatisfaction of the workers who have shown what they can do on the production line, to the discovery that countless employers are deliberately piling up grievances that can be settled in conference into the laps of government boards—in this manner hoping to discredit the Roosevelt administration.

All this, Browder declares, "is an expression against the war and is organized directly from a defeatist clique in the NAM, which involves even employers who are against it."

This is not an optimistic picture, but it is the true picture. The way to change the situation—as Browder shows—is to get the mass support of the American people, and especially organized labor for those correct policies "which will bring order out of chaos in our economy and put power behind the military effort which we are directing against the fascist enemy."

Clearly, the pap offered by Collier's will not help us win the war. Such homilies in the spirit of Browder's "Pips" will not help the country achieve the 1943 production program, double that of 1942, as outlined in the joint statement of the War Production Board, Navy and War Departments.

THE STAGE

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Cast of 15 including ALVIN KARPIS
Directed by Lee Ward. Set design by E. Ray
CORT, 48 St. E. of W. Eves. 8:10. 11:30-12:15
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THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE
American version by CLIFFORD ODETS
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"THE GLASS KEY"
Plus "SLEEPING GIRL"

COPPERHEAD



Real Transit Issues Emerge

SIGNS are increasing that the real issues in the city's transport dispute are at last breaking through the anti-labor smoke-screen. The statement of 15 distinguished citizens favoring the Transport Workers Union's arbitration proposal is one indication. We even note a backdown in editorial opinion of the very newspapers that have until now waved a false strike scare in the faces of their readers. Yesterday's Herald Tribune, is an example.

To be sure, the Herald Tribune mixes its constructive content with the false accusation against the union for alleged strike threats and the usual tripe about the devils of the union's fighting President Michael Quill. This may make good reading for those who still live in the anti-labor age. But most readers are sick and tired of such nonsense and their thinking is on a modern level. They will be struck by the few sentences in the editorial which suggest that "there should be some accepted machinery for dealing" with the union. The editorial agrees with the sentiment of the statement issued by the group of citizens and adds that "with good-will and understanding on both sides a way might be found to reconcile

civil service with an effective hearing for the TWU. Certainly the public will demand that the effort be made and judge the disputants by the sincerity they put into it."

That is exactly what the TWU has been saying. That is what yesterday's letter of President Philip Murray to the CIO to the Mayor stressed. President A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen and spokesmen of the unaffiliated Railroad Brotherhoods, too, backed the union's position in a wire to Mr. Quill. Collective bargaining in good faith is the issue, not the "closed shop" and a "strike" threat, as most newspapers seem so anxious to make it.

The hard fact has broken through that the union seeks no more than establishment of a genuine machinery through which it could stabilize wage standards as is the general practice for the bulk of the country's workers. The union further calls for a joint management-labor machinery through which the transit lines could be brought to a maximum of efficiency to meet the ever mounting war load.

Is there an average New Yorker who will say this is asking too much?

Red Army Speeds Victory

THE continuing advances made by the Red Army on the southern front, as the capture of the strategic "hedgehog" stronghold of Velikie Luki on the Central front, testify to the greater strength of the Red Army and the Soviet rear. Writing on the New Year, Red Star, official army organ, points out that the victories of the last months show important improvements in the fighting forces.

New and improved equipment is being provided. The organizational structure and initiative of the military units have been improved. The soldiers are better seasoned in battle and the generals have become more skilled in leading the big armies. Today, says Red Star, the Soviet Army constitutes a far more perfect means of defense and offense than in the past, while the enemy's strength is waning.

These are inspiring words for all the United Nations. They show confidence in

the ability of the Red Army to follow through the present glorious offensive with large scale and decisive victories. But to rout Hitler completely and speedily and destroy him and his "New Order" in Europe this year it is imperative that the Anglo-American armies move from their bridgeheads on the British Isles and in North Africa into Europe. The second front now can clinch joint victory this year.

It is the relation of our own national destiny to the great accomplishments of the Soviet Union in this war to save humanity which serves as the keynote of the observance of Lenin's death. When New Yorkers meet at Madison Square Garden Monday evening to hear Earl Browder speak at the memorial to Lenin, they will be paying tribute not only to the great accomplishments of the state he founded but will advance our own national security through strengthening Soviet-American friendship.

To Halt These Horrors

WHEN the Jewish People's Committee brought the horrible plight of the Jews under Hitler to the serious attention of America last week in its Carnegie Hall meeting, something was set on foot which will have to be pushed throughout the nation. The white-hot anger of all decent-minded men and women rises once more against the violent tirade of the Nazi overlord on Thursday against the Jewish people.

Behind those Hitlerite words of vituperation lie acts of the most hateful persecution. The Nazis have murdered, ravished, plundered in their furious effort to exterminate the Jews in Europe. When the horror of this cold-blooded scheme to kill off an entire people has been grasped fully in America, then will we all hasten still more in our forwarding of the war.

The duplication of the Carnegie Hall meeting in other cities throughout the country is

urgent. In New York itself, a much larger demonstration can follow up the good work thus begun.

At the Carnegie Hall meeting, the advancement of the Second Front in Europe was urged as a chief means of saving the tortured Jewish millions. With this resolution also went the pledge to inaugurate a move for the outlawing of anti-Semitism in America as a democratic rebuff to Hitlerite influences and ideas.

What the Carnegie Hall meeting thus resolved can be furthered most effectively through unity of the Jewish people in America behind such efforts for their common welfare and that of the nation as a whole. We hope that such unity will be quick in coming. It would aid immensely in the battle against Axis depravity and would help cement unity with non-Jewish Americans in the common fight of all for freedom.

Politics in North Africa

By James S. Allen

THE Washington correspondent of the Times finds that General De Gaulle's proposal for cleaning the Vichy men out of North Africa is untenable because it would lead to a "political upheaval that might hamper military operations."

But it is precisely to meet the needs of the military situation that the political problems in Africa must be solved immediately.

To begin with, military operations seem to have reached a very difficult stage. Apparently, our troops have suffered several local setbacks and the latest news from the front indicates that we are on the defensive in Tunisia.

It is to be taken for granted that steps are under way to remedy that situation. However, as the London Daily Mail points out, time is very important and the people want not only victory, but victory in the shortest possible time. If several months are to elapse before the Germans are driven out of Tunisia, the resulting delay, says the London paper, "would mean postponement of whatever plans there may be for an attack upon Europe."

THERE is little doubt that in addition to military factors the delay is also due to failure to solve the political problems arising from our occupation of the French African colonies.

To clean out the Vichy men and the assorted fascists, as General De Gaulle proposes, and to release the

thousands of anti-fascist Europeans and anti-imperialist Arabs now in concentration camps and prisons, will by no stretch of the imagination hamper our military operations.

On the contrary, such action will set them going again at a much faster pace. For this action will help to establish security in the rear and strengthen us against the threat from Spanish Morocco.

JUDGING from what is available in the way of news, a palace struggle for power is also taking place within and around the Imperial Council established by the late Admiral Darlan. No matter what the outcome of the struggle at the top primarily among Vichy men, it cannot but further complicate rather than solve the political situation.

The forces we must rely upon are the people, and many of their most reliable leaders among the Frenchmen, Spaniards and Arabs now imprisoned, as well as all the Anti-Axis and Anti-Vichy military and political leaders. Our occupation must become the means through which democratic processes are initiated leading to popular support and mobilization. This does not in any way "hamper" military operations, but just the opposite.

If the impression is created that our government fears the people and those leaders who consistently fought against the Axis and its Quislings, what can the European peoples expect from us? To establish the "four freedoms" in the European countries dominated by Hitler we will have to face political problems of even greater magnitude.

To think that the "New Order" will be destroyed by military acts of occupation alone, while permitting the fascist tomen to decide the question of power through a palace struggle, is to become the victim of a reactionary chimera.

We can rest assured that the people's movement of liberation within France is not permitting the outcome of the struggle in the African Imperial Council to determine their course for them.

The Toulon sailors paid heed neither to the belated appeals of Darlan nor to the warnings of Vichy. They were the first French armed forces after the armistice to fight the enemy in France. Their independent action in resisting the Nazi army and sinking their own ships, was a great patriotic deed, not only of a military character but in the nature of a political upheaval.

THE road to victory is not supplied with convenient palaces where the fate of the people can be determined. Those who stop on the roadside inevitably face the prospect of being left behind.

The people's struggle of liberation in Yugoslavia does not wait upon decisions from a Royal Government in exile, which supports the traitor Mihailovich, which is so far behind that it is rapidly becoming an historical curiosity. Nor will the French liberation movement pay any heed to decisions made by an imperial camarilla in Algiers.

These are some facts which should be self-evident.

They must be fully taken into account to assure the speediest and must complete victory over Hitler and the Axis.

The 19th Anniversary of Lenin's Death

Lenin and the Historical Kinship Of the Russian and American People

By Sam Don

II

No other world statesman appreciated so well America, its people, its institutions, its revolutionary traditions as V. I. Lenin did. Very few, if any, of the standard American history text books quote or refer to Lenin's writings on American history. Yet Lenin gave us the key which unlocks the treasures of American history when he declared that:

"The history of modern civilized America opens with one of those great, really liberating, really revolutionary wars of which there have been so few among the large number of wars of conquest..."

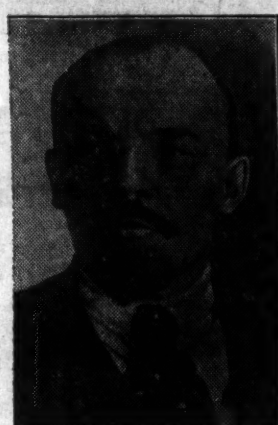
American capitalism essentially developed without the burden of feudalism, without seriously entrenched feudal survivals as was the case in Europe. (The feudal challenge of the South was met and defeated in the Civil War. The "regional" incompleteness by the Civil War of the bourgeois democratic revolutionary tasks has developed political Bourbonism in the South which today is a serious obstacle in the cementing of national unity to win the war policies.) The political revolutionary traditions and the absence of economic feudal layers gave rise to a number of progressive features in the development of American capitalism which expressed itself in its tremendous productivity and productive apparatus.

Lenin studied these progressive features to enrich Marxism and for specific application to the problems of the development of capitalism in Russia as well as in the problems of building socialism after the revolution.

When the Socialist Revolution was not yet on the order of the day in Russia, Lenin posed the question—What path would be more preferable for the development of agriculture in czarist Russia, the American capitalist path or the Prussian path of the development of agriculture? Lenin considered the American way as against the Prussian way.

"These two paths of objectively possible bourgeois development may be described as the Prussian path and the American path, respectively. In the first case, feudal landlordism gradually evolves into bourgeois, Junker landlordism, which does the peasants to decades of most painful expropriation and bondage, while at the same time a small peasant arises. In the second case there is no landlordism, or else it is broken up by the revolution, as a result of which the feudal estates are confiscated and divided into small farms. In this case the peasant predominates, becomes the exclusive agent of agriculture and evolves into the capitalist farmer. In the first case the outstanding content of the evolution is the transformation of serfdom into usury and capitalist exploitation on the land."

"A Letter to American Workers, V. I. Lenin, International Publishers, N. Y. 1930, pp. 82-3 (from Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. II, pp. 186-7.)"



V. I. LENIN

of the feudal lords—the landlords—the Junkers. In the second case the main background is the transformation of the patriarchal peasant into a bourgeois farmer."

Both Lenin and Stalin after the October Socialist Revolution have incorporated the best features of American forms of organization of production both to restore economy and for the building of the Socialist Five-Year Plans. Lenin's first plan for the electrification of the Soviet Union was based on the study of American industry. Lenin was fond of saying that "the Soviet Union plus electrification equals Communism."

Stalin as well made special reference to the absence of feudalism and to the democratic revolutionary traditions of the American people which give a special progressive creative imprint to our national culture. Emil Ludwig, the German writer, in his interview with Stalin in December, 1931, asked him how could he square his observations that the people of the Socialist Soviet Union have such a high regard "for everything American... and of the land of the dollar, of the most consistent of the capitalist countries." Stalin replied:

"You are exaggerating. We have no particular respect for everything American. But we respect the efficiency the Americans display in everything—in industry, in technology, in literature and in life. We never forget that the U.S.A. is a capitalist country. But among the Americans there are many healthy people, both mentally and physically, who take up a healthy attitude towards work and towards practical affairs. We respect that efficiency, that simplicity of approach. In spite of the fact that America is a highly developed capitalist country, their industrial methods and productive habits contain something of the democratic spirit; and that cannot be said of the old European capitalist countries where the haughty spirit of the feudal aristocracy still prevails."

"In spite of the fact that

feudalism as a social system has been destroyed in Europe, considerable relics survive in life and manners. Engineers, specialists, scientists and writers, continue to emerge from feudal circles, who carry the haughty spirit of the nobility into industry, technology, science and literature. Feudal traditions have not been completely destroyed. That cannot be said of America, which is a country of 'free colonists,' without a landlord class, and without aristocrats. Hence the soundness and comparative simplicity of American habits in productive life. Our industrial leaders who have risen from the working class and who have been to America, immediately noticed this trait. They relate, not without a feeling of pleasant surprise, that in America it is difficult in the course of work to distinguish the engineer from the worker by mere outward appearance. They like that, of course. But in Europe the case is entirely different."

The absence of a rounded-out feudalism, the non-Prussian way of development of American agriculture, the great internal market, have speeded up the development of American trusts, of American monopoly capitalism. Lenin made a special study of the rise of American monopoly capitalism. In his work on Imperialism, he pointed out that the American trusts are the highest expression of monopoly capitalism. But in view of that he also stressed that the American trusts have not only at one stage developed production, but also in their later stages became more parasitic and restricted output. At the same time he made clear that monopolies do not do away with competition but rather intensify it.

"At the same time monopoly, which has grown out of free competition, does not abolish the latter, but exists over it and alongside of it, and thereby gives rise to a number of very acute, intense antagonisms, friction and conflicts. Monopoly is the transition from capitalism to a higher system."

The country today is faced with the problem of the maximum output of production. The urgent task is of utilizing to the utmost the entire national productive apparatus and economy, and the productive creativity of the individual worker. Those inherent economic elements of monopoly capitalism which tend to disrupt and restrict the output, dislocate production by competing with each other and upset national production by concentrating production in their hands and squeezing out the small industrial establishments, could, however, in this political setting of a People's War of National Liberation and national unity be curbed and production so centralized as to serve the national tasks in a people's war in which production is so decisive.

(Continued Tomorrow)

*Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. XIX, p. 186.

*Stalin, An Interview with the German author Emil Ludwig, pp. 4-5.

Worth Repeating
Resist? No, Attack!

In an editorial entitled "Aid From Russia," the Christian Science Monitor, on Nov. 27, points out that the Soviet Union did not sit back when the Anglo-British offensive started in North Africa, but started an offensive of its own on the Eastern Front. The effect of closing Red Army pincers around 300,000 Nazis before Stalingrad "will be felt in Africa," the paper points out. We quote the final paragraph:

The Russian offensive may arise from no altruistic desire to aid Britain and America, but from a realistic appreciation of the value of keeping both fronts active. In any case it is effective and shows again how much the United Nations can help each other by coordinating their resistance—no, their attacks.

'Amen' to This!

Social Action, published in Seattle, which states on its masthead that it is "A Voice of the New Christian Social Order," carries a front page editorial in its November issue, under the head, "Stop Red-Baiting!" These extracts give the main ideas:

For years we Catholics and other Christians have done little but carp and attack Communism. While Communists were baited they went right ahead infiltrating into political organizations, sponsoring and working for social legislation...

Unfortunately, the common man knows little of, cares less for, the fundamental dogmas of religion, the subtleties of theologians. Standing in the middle, he faces bare facts—depression, unemployment, destitution, starvation for himself and his children.

He sees on the one hand churchgoers, apparently well-fed, mouthing platitudes, shouting names as sponsors of reform.

On the other hand he sees the Communists, if you please, shouting for reform, for food, for houses, for clothing, for pensions, and often getting them for the masses...

Christian liberals want Church and Christianity actively on the side of the common man, fighting for what is good for him—materially as well as spiritually.

SO LET'S STOP RED-BAITING, AND GET DOWN TO A POSITIVE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM!

Letters From
Our Readers

"VICTORY—AND AFTER" "Wonderful"—
Buys Three Copies

Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

All best wishes for wide distribution of "Victory—And After." I have already bought three copies from pennies I've been saving. I would borrow the money, but we old people are in a class by ourselves and can't borrow money. One copy of the book I am going to keep to read and reread myself, another I have already given away as a Christmas present and the third I keep on tap to loan to my friends. I think it is a wonderful book. I trust the writings of men like Earl Browder and other Communists—though I am not a member of the Communist Party myself, I am a Tyro.

My heart and admiration are right with the Soviet Union and with her true friends. Best wishes to you in your efforts to make a better world and win a People's Victory.

E. M. H.

Gives Correct Spelling of
Partisan Leader's Name

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In many of the articles about recent events in Yugoslavia, in the Daily Worker, as well as in other newspapers, the name of the Partisan Leader Kosta Nadic is variously misspelled as Nadi, Nadj, and in today's reprint of the Time article even Nagy. The last one is a purely Hungarian name, and I suppose that such a careless typographical slip gave birth to rumors that the Partisans are led by Hungarian Reds and other outsiders, alien to the wishes and interests of the Yugoslav peoples. It is hardly necessary to point out that these people have been in their midst fighting leaders and organizers, and do not have to import such from abroad.

Yours for victory over fascism—and for more careful spelling of names.

B. D.

Liked Ben Davis' Article
"Time to Slap Down the Negro Baiters"

Casper, Ill.

Editor, The Worker:

Ben Davis' article, "Time to Slap Down the Negro Baiters," in the Dec. 20 issue, is a masterpiece. Not only in itself is it wonderful, but it certainly is "strengthening the camp of national unity by ruthless exposure" that will bear fruit in "struggle against all appeasers and advocates of negotiated peace," as expressed by John Williamson in the same issue of The Worker in which Davis' article appeared.

It is only a step from appeasement to out and out fascism. Therefore, a grave responsibility rests on the shoulders of the vanguard to awaken the common people of these United States if fascism is to be averted here.

I do hope to see many more articles along the same line. Keep the guns firing.

F. E. S.

Bonquet

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have followed the Veteran Commander's way analysis with keen interest ever since his column began. The other day I happened to read Major Elton and I was struck by the similarity between his tribute to the strategic master plan of the Russian High Command and the Veteran Commander's words on the same subject a while ago.

Our paper must always say the important things first and this is just another example of the swell stuff the Daily packs in every issue.

B. S. M.

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